

Lighthouse /

(P) 100

Lodge (Mayflower)
moved - TRURO Motor Inn

STILL There

Pilgrim - moved Highland Rd

Rock,

Adams - New Pro Shop

Haven,

1907 Highland House

Beacon.

Millstone - moved Pont Rd

Lighthouse Road

Buildings at Highland

2006

MA - Anne Brock asked me to write this up.

Dave Horton

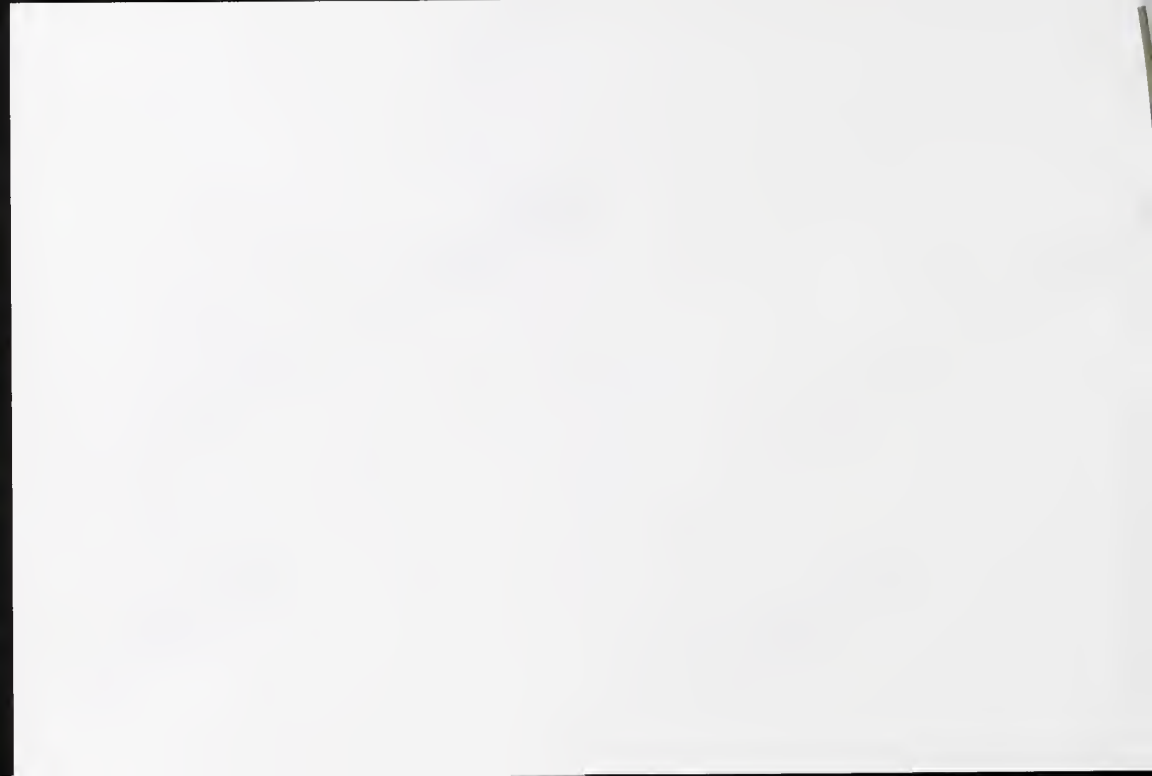


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<https://archive.org/details/highlandhistoric26mass>













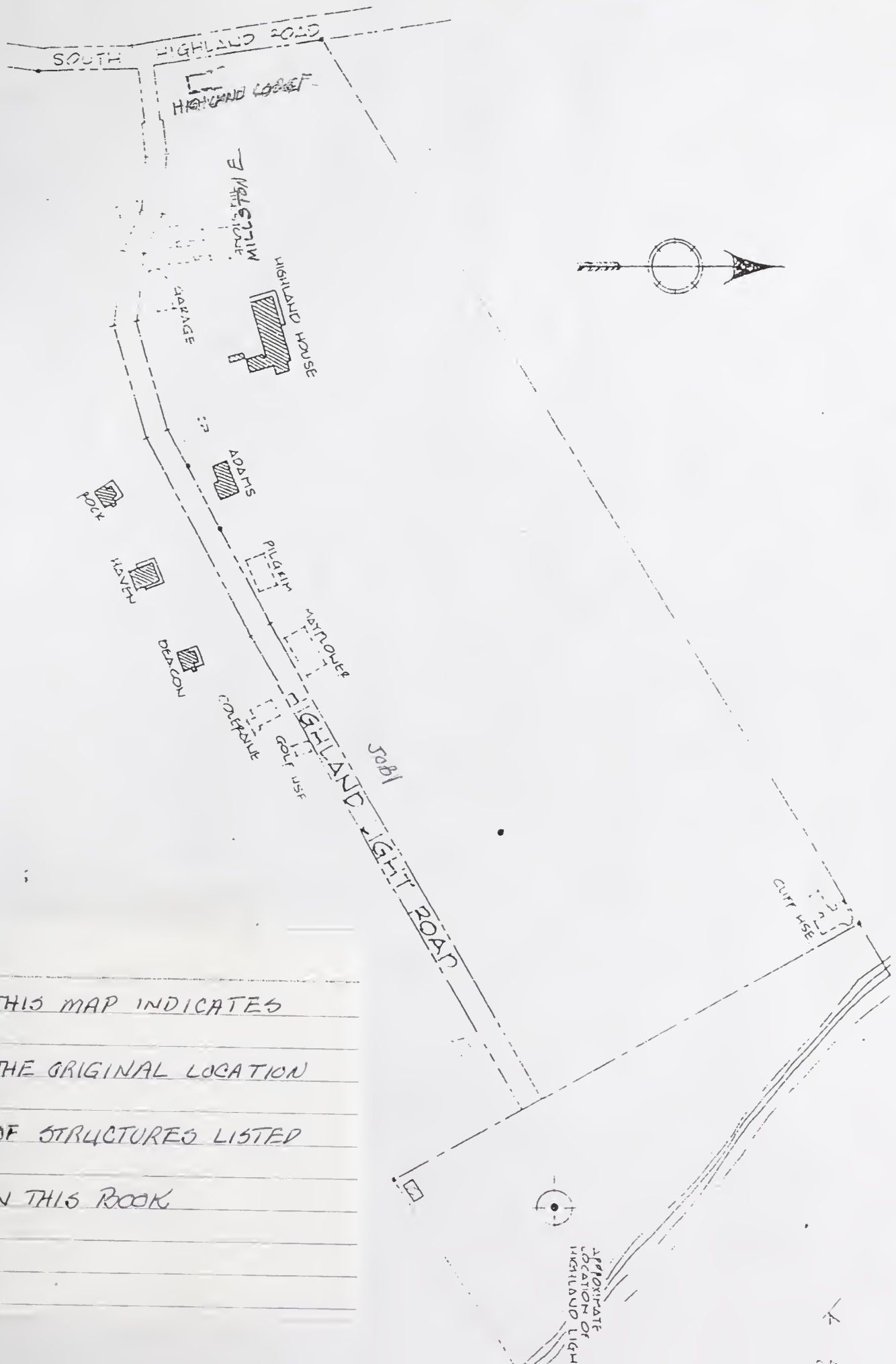




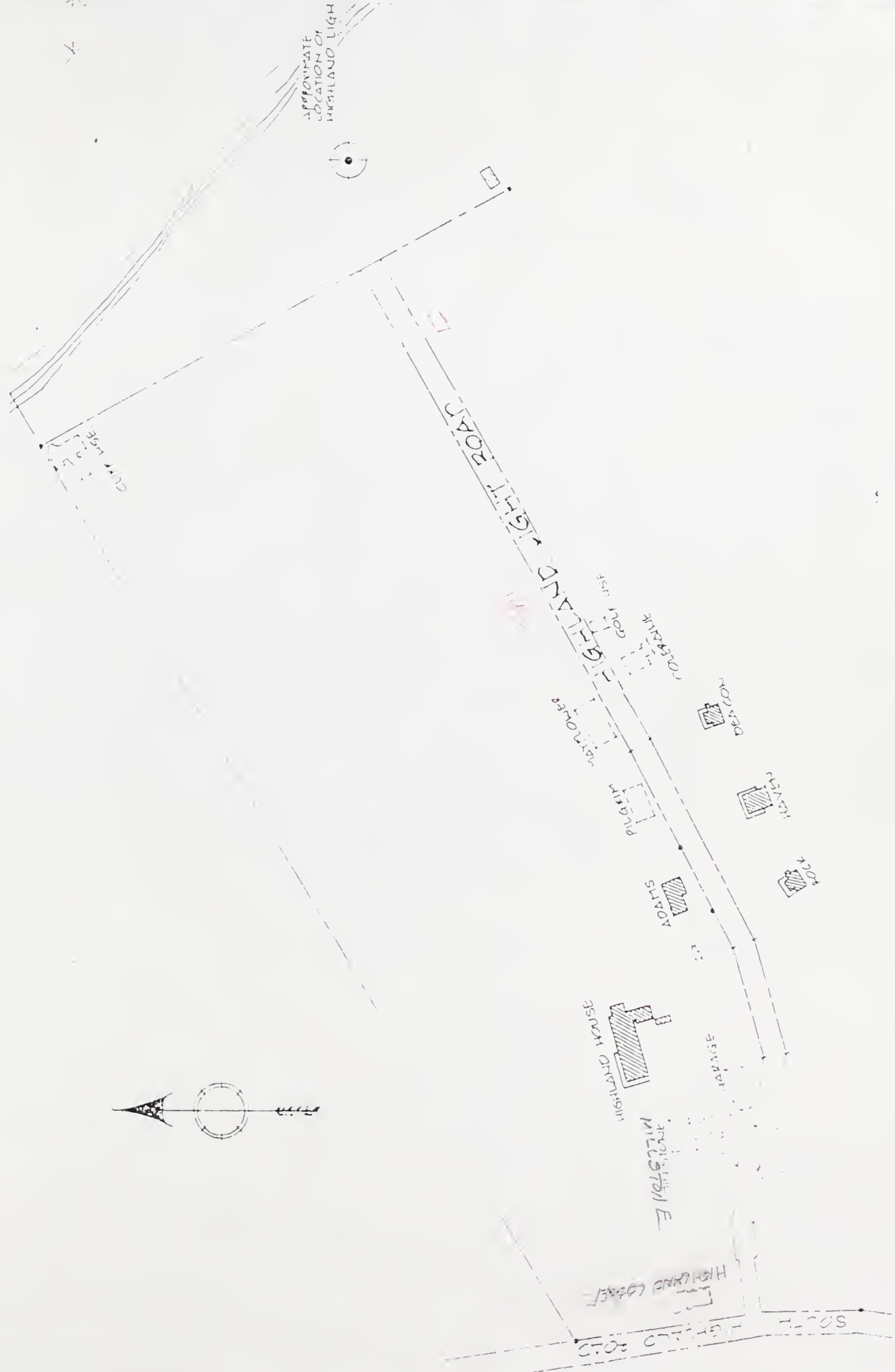








THIS MAP INDICATES
THE ORIGINAL LOCATION
OF STRUCTURES LISTED
IN THIS BOOK



STRUCTURES IN THIS BOOK

1. TASHMUIT
2. ORIGINAL HIGHLAND HOUSE
3. MILLSTONE
4. HIGHLAND HOUSE MUSEUM
5. HORTON HOUSE
6. ADAMS
7. JOBI SHOP
8. ROCK, HAVEN and BEACON
9. JENNY LIND TOWER
10. CLIFF HOUSE and COTTAGES
11. LIGHTHOUSE
12. PILGRIM
13. MAYFLOWER
14. COAST GUARD HOUSING AT LIGHTHOUSE

Route E: PAMET ROADS

4.0 miles

Signs in central Truro show the way to Pamet Roads on the east of Route 6. Take North Pamet Road. As the road makes a sharp right turn, a driveway straight ahead leads to the old Congregational parsonage[44], a handsome, square two-story house built in 1837. It was here that Robert Nathan wrote *Portrait of Jennie*. You are in an area developed in the latter part of the 18th century. Several of the houses you pass had the highest assessments in 1798—over \$275. (The lowest assessment that year was \$105.) About a mile along on your left you will see a cranberry bog[45]. Continue on to the American Youth Hostel[46], formerly a Coast Guard station at an ocean-side location. It now houses cyclist travelers and groups of school children bused in to study ecology. On the western edge of the parking lot is the beginning of the self-guided Cranberry Bog walk maintained by the Cape Cod National Seashore. A stone marker by the lighthouse is dedicated to S. Osborn "Ossie" Ball, son of Sheldon W. Ball, for whom Ballston Beach is named. His resort of cottages, community center, dining hall and bowling alley operated from 1888 to 1960. There are two cottages at the top of the hill[47] which were the setting for a recent made-for-TV movie starring Henry Fonda. A gate closes the end of North Pamet to automobiles, but bicycles and pedestrians can continue. (Those doing this route by car should return to the start and go east again on South Pamet Road.) Ballston Beach on your left is a Truro public beach. Every few years storm waters come over these low dunes. The Pamet River starts on your right and continues to Cape Cod Bay. In the early 19th century the river was wide and navigable. Houses could be floated on it to new locations. You are now on South Pamet Road. As you pass Aunt Sal's Lane look down a drive to the right to an old house[48] where Hector, a baptized Christian and the last slave in Truro, lived from the age of three until an old age. At Collins Road (formerly King's Highway) the house on the southwest corner[49] was a stage coach stop. A house on your left[50] was one of several used from the Civil War years until 1895 for Catholic masses (in Portuguese). Continue to your starting point.

Route F (Continued)

The Old Colony Railroad line was opened through to Provincetown in 1873 and continued to operate passenger service until 1935; the old right of way is still visible in many parts of Truro near the bay shore. There were four stations in Truro: at South Truro, Truro Center, Corn Hill and North Truro. From Old County Road turn left on Prince Valley Road—a "new" road, old cart tracks can be seen crossing it along the way. The road is pleasantly wooded and has little traffic. At Route 6 turn left. You will pass the Truro Pump[56] where many a social and political conversation can be heard. Return to your starting point.

Route F: DEPOT ROAD, THE HOGSBACKS, AND SOUTH TRURO

5.9 miles

Start at Depot Road off 6A. At the southwest corner is an office building[51] which was constructed as Wilder Elementary School in the early 1850's. In 1930 it became the Truro Post Office and in the early 1970's was made into offices. Travel west on Depot Road to a spot where Old County and Holsberry Road intersect. A monument there[52] says: "In memory of Betsy H. Holsberry a teacher in our schools for 50 years, dedicated 1934." (She retired in 1907.) Holsberry Road is a "road bridge." Continuing on Depot Road there is an interesting Victorian "Gingerbread House" [53] on your left and a lovely old Cape Cod house opposite known as "Aunt Thankful's."

Follow Depot Road to Mill Pond Road. An optional route to the end of Depot Road leads to the public parking and launching area at Pamet Harbor. On your right near the parking lot is a house which was once the Truro railroad telegraph office. Its barn is reputed to have been used by rum runners during the prohibition years. Take time to imagine Truro during the years 1830 to 1850. Here were wharves covered with stores and sheds, vessels, shipyards, and sail manufacturing all along the shore. The tragic loss of many of Truro's men to storms at sea and the silting of the harbor caused problems from which Truro never recovered. Even now with an ever-increasing population, Truro has only 72% of the population it had in its years of prosperity.

Follow Mill Pond Road to Old County Road. After crossing Mill Pond dike you climb a hill. On your right will be Fisher Beach Road. On the top of the hill a sandy road to the right leads to a monument[54] commemorating the South Truro Meeting House, built in 1851, which was struck by lightning and burned in 1940. Toward the bay (but not visible due to the growth of trees) is a house Edward Hopper used as a studio. A short way along Old County Road on the left is a sand road to Pine Grove Cemetery[55] where 93 Cobbs and 225 Rich's are among the 700-plus graves. Old County Road is one of the most scenic in Truro. For much of its history, the landscape of Truro was largely bare of trees due to overgrazing by sheep and cattle and the need for firewood. Most early photographs of the town show a barren windswept look. To early settlers the bunched up hills and ridges resembled animals in a pen, and the area is called "The Hogsbacks." The intersection of Old County Road and Ryder Beach Road on the right marked the center of old South Truro, which had a post office, railroad station, school, and library for several decades.

CAPE COD BAY

Old County Road

Prince Valley Road

Depot Road

Mill Pond Road

North Pamet Road

South Pamet Road

Collins Road

Aunt Sal's

Route 6

Longneck Road

Castle Road

Perry Road

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CAPE COD BAY

Old County Road

Prince Valley Road

Depot Road

Mill Pond Road

North Pamet Road

South Pamet Road

Collins Road

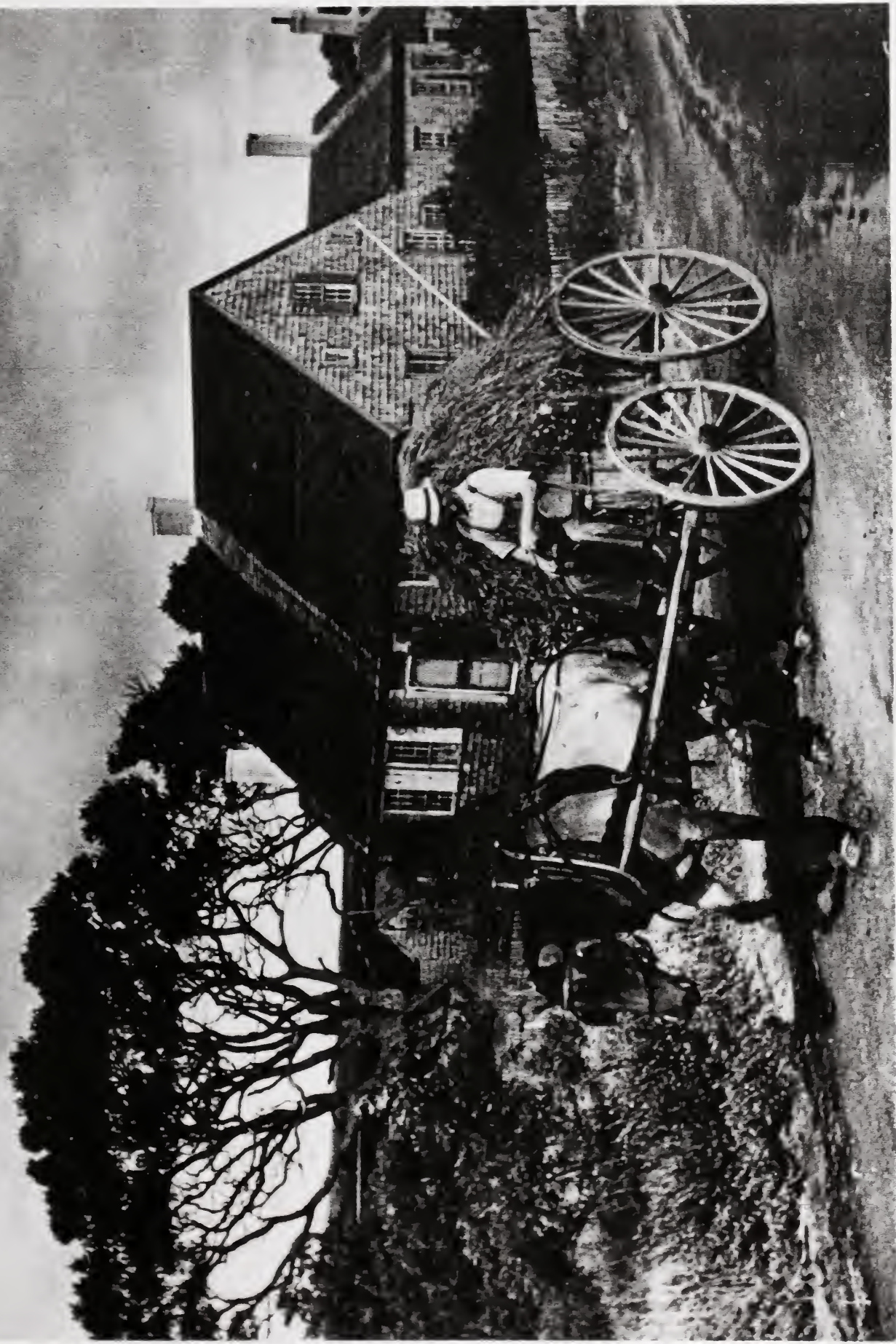
Aunt Sal's

Route 6

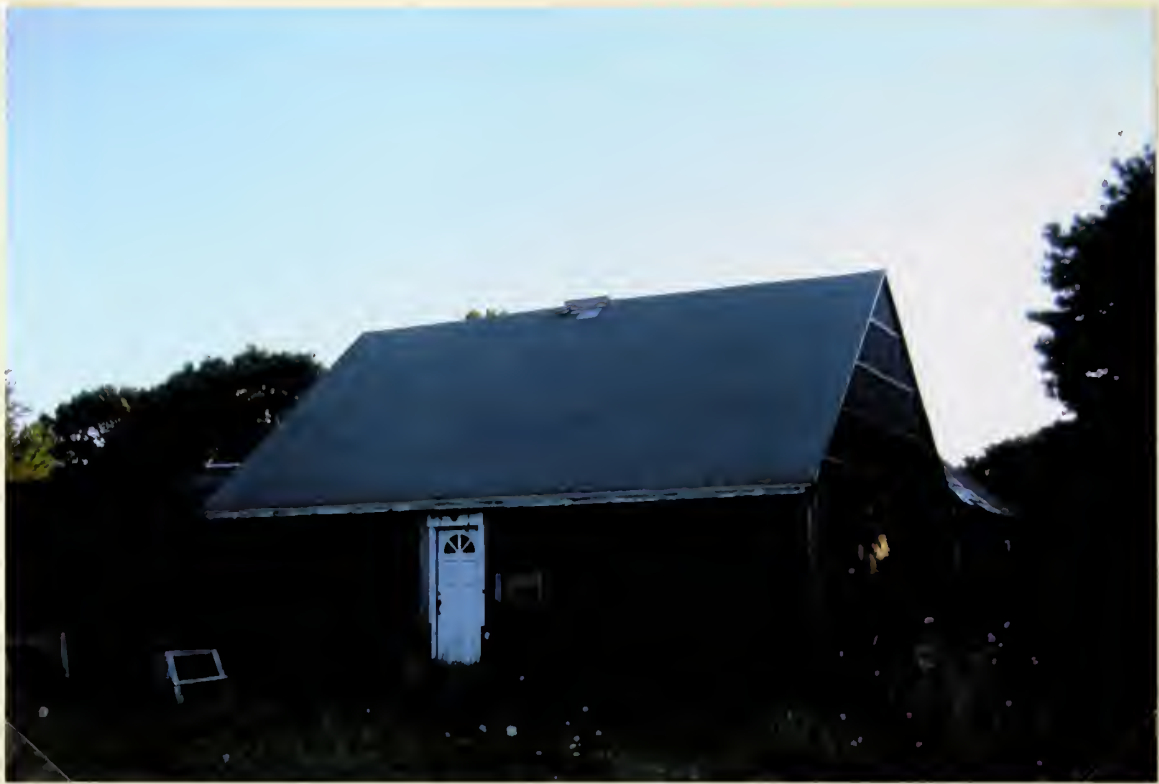
Longneck Road

Castle Road

Perry Road



TASHMUIT C 1780

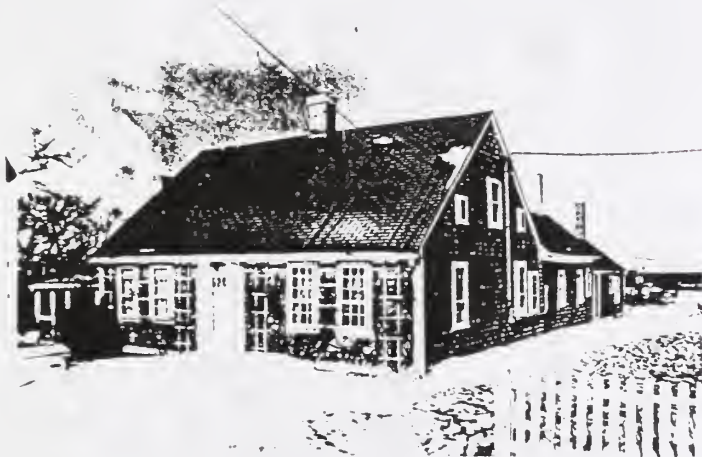


The most recent use of this house was a B&B. After it was sold it was detached from a newer addition and moved farther back on the property. Restoration came to a halt and the house and property are again on the market.

When in its original location the house and cascading roses were a favorite subject of artists.

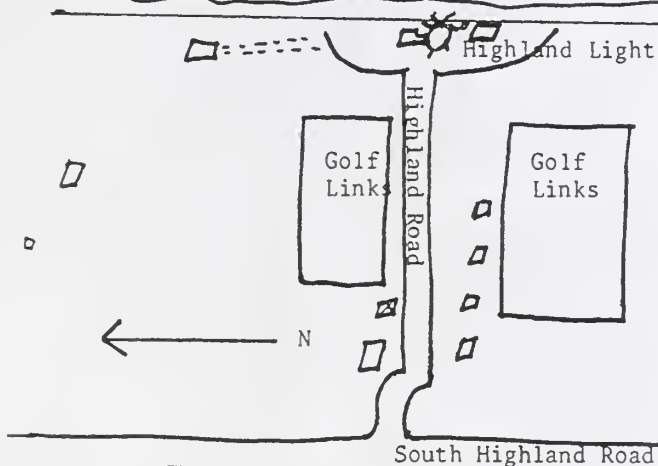
Tashmuit

FORM B - BUILDING

Area
AForm no.
2MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's
location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north. Atlantic Ocean

Town TruroAddress South Highland Road, opposite
intersection to Highland RoadHistoric Name Isaac Small House - TashmuitUse: Original ResidencePresent ResidenceOwnership: ☒ Private individual - For Sale.
Private organization _____Public _____
Possibly Isaac Small's
Original owner father, Francis.

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1780Source HABSStyle Full Colonial CapeArchitect BuilderExterior wall fabric Wood shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) Two
north ells, early & mid nineteenth century,
and modern west ell.Moved No Date -

Approx. acreage _____

Setting Rural/coastalRecorded by Jack Clarke
Cape Cod Planning & EconomicOrganization Development CommissionDate September 9, 1980Highland Road
To U.S. Rte. 6

(Staple additional sheets here)

This is a one-and-a-half story full Georgian Cape Cod House of wood construction. The house faces south in the traditional manner to take advantage of maximum solar exposure. It is rectangular with north and west ells. All exterior wall surfaces are shingled and the house is surrounded by residential lawns and planting. This late eighteenth century house has been very little changed.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house is named after Isaac Small, the earliest "known" owner of the house. His father, Francis and his grandfather, Samuel Small, were early proprietors of the township of Pamet in the 1700's and were from Eastham, the mother town to the south. The present owner, Mr. & Mrs. Mortimer Nickerson, believe that the house dates from the 1760's and was lived in by Francis Nickerson. This house has been continuously owned by the same family, so there is a sound verbal tradition concerning the original and subsequent owners. The house can therefore be rather accurately dated from the vital statistics of the original owner, as corroborated by visual appraisal of the building.

The house has not only the general structural characteristics of the eighteenth century, it also has in the two front rooms, on the fireplace walls, bolection moldings and panelled over-mantels specifying to the style of the 1760's and 1770's. This woodwork is essentially identical to that in two other houses in Truro: the Lot Harding House, circa 1760 (survey #) and the Joshua Rich House, circa 1778 (survey #).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Conversation with owner, Mr. & Mrs. Mortimer Nickerson, 112 Willow Lane, Leesburg, FLA 32748, on 9/5/80.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro

Form No:

2

Property Name: Isaac Small House

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance (cont.)

by his son Isaac Small, while the Colonel's widow, Ruth (Kenney) Small, occupied the western ell. On the 1858 County Map, the house is identified as Mrs. R. Small. In the 1880 County Atlas Map, the house is identified as I. Small. The younger Isaac Small (1818-1889) was also a farmer. In addition, he operated on the premises a blacksmith shop, which existed until ca. 1900, and a clay pit. In his time there was a barn in the field west of the house, and near the house there was a well, a henhouse and several sheds. These buildings existed within the memory of the 1962 owner, Professor Leroy James Cook of Elmhurst, N.Y.

After the death of the younger Isaac Small in 1889, the house was occupied by his widow, Hannah (Hughes) Small, and two maiden daughters, one of whom died before the mother. When the widow Hannah died in 1908, the house passed to the daughter, Hannah Atkins Small, who lived until 1929. In the long years of widowhood and spinsterhood, the house remained unchanged except for gentle decay. Hannah Atkins Small left the house to her cousin Professor Cook (1886-19). Cook was a direct descendent of the original Isaac Small. He was a graduate of Tufts College and taught at the University of Cincinnati, M.I.T., and Harvard University. For 34 years he was professor of Romance Languages at Dartmouth College, retiring in 1949. The Isaac Small house was his summer residence from 1929 until the Nickersons bought it in circa 1965.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: 2
Property Name: Isaac Small House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.
Historical Significance (cont.)

The woodwork also corresponds to that in the other Cape Cod houses of secure similar dates. Therefore, the style of the Isaac Small House suggests that it could scarcely have been built later than about 1780. This date is corroborated by known events in the life of the original owner, Isaac Small, who married in 1779. It appears, then, that the house was built soon after that date. It also appears that the house was already standing in 1782, according to an account by the historian Shebnah Rich, Truro - Cape Cod (Boston, MA: 1883), p. 287: while fishing off Cape Cod in 1775, David Snow and his son were captured by an English privateer, and after seven years imprisonment, escape, and adventure the finally landed again in Provincetown, having long since been given up for dead; coming down to Truro, David Snow found his wife sewing at Isaac Small's.

It is assumed, then, that the original owner of the house was Isaac Small (1754-1816). He married Elizabeth Paine in 1779 and apparently built his house soon thereafter. It was one of the largest and finest houses in Truro. According to Rich (p. 257), in the Direct Tax of 1798 to cover war contingencies, Isaac Small's house was taxed on the highest valuation, namely \$275.00, which Rich estimates was not over a third of the real value. Other Truro houses also taxed at the maximum were the Joshua Rich House mentioned above and the Benjamin Collins House (survey #). Evidently, Isaac Small was a prosperous man. He was a farmer in a district which Rich tells us (p. 208) had ". . . uniformly the best land in town, perhaps originally, in the county", describing a scene with "dwellings of good dimensions and long corn houses, and ample barns for hay and stock." Isaac Small's acreage once extended across the Highlands to Atlantic. In 1797, he sold ten acres to the U.S. Government as a site for the first Cape Cod lighthouse, which came to be known as the Highland Light (survey #). According to verbal tradition, he boarded at his house the workmen who constructed the lighthouse. Isaac Small was also a miller. According to Rich (p. 207), it was about 1780 that he built the wind powered gristmill which stood on rising ground to the east of his house. The mill was still standing in the late nineteenth century (Rich p. 208) and its location is indicated in the 1858 County Atlas Map. In 1802, Isaac Small was elected a selectmen of Truro and served one year.

After the death of Isaac Small in 1816, the house passed to his son Joshua (1792-1850), who married Ruth Kenney in 1817. This couple brought up a family of fourteen children in this house, and it is believed that the first ell on the north was added during their occupancy. One son, Thomas Kenney Small, eventually farmed the adjoining property on the north, where presently stands the Thomas K. Small House (survey # 3). Colonel Joshua Small was, like his father, a prosperous farmer and man of affairs. His military rank is supposed to derive from militia service. Rich (p. 209) cites a visit about 1830 of one Professor Hitchcock, who was shown the particular richness of Joshua Small's land. Joshua Small continued to operate the windmill, with his brother James. Joshua Small also owned a salt works on the bay side north of Pond Village, as North Truro was called in the nineteenth century. The salt making industry in Truro was at its flourishing peak about 1830. In 1822, Joshua Small was elected selectmen of Truro and served five years. In 1835, he was elected representative to the General Court of Massachusetts and served two years.

After the death of Colonel Small in 1850, the main portion of the house was occupied
Staple to Inventory form at bottom (cont.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: 2
Property Name: Isaac Small House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.
Architectural Significance (cont.)

The frame is post and beam. There are stoops at all doors, some are of red brick and some are half mill stones. To the south of the west ell is a modern screened porch. There is a center chimney in the main house, one in the west ell and two in the north ell.

The front door is in the center of the south side of the main house. There are two exterior doors in the west ell and three in the north ell. All sash is 9/6 light double hung sash. All shutters are modern replacements. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The roof planks are perpendicular to the ridge. The timber is hewn about 4"x8". The house has box cornice and wooden gutters.

The first floor has a south front door and an entry stair hall. This hall is flanked to the southeast and the southwest by primary rooms. To the rear and north of these rooms is a large room, which corresponds to the original kitchens in most Cape Cod Houses. This room is flanked on the east and west ends by two rooms, each, and a hall to the west ell. The west ell has one main room with a stair hall and dry sink on the west end. The north ell was built in two sections. The section closest to the house is a large room with a small pantry, a dry sink and a stair hall on its north end. Flush with the north end of the first north ell is a later north ell addition which is a large single room with a freestanding chimney in the Cape Cod summer kitchen tradition. The second floor of the main house has one original bedroom on the east and two modern bedrooms on the west end. The north and west ells have attics. There is a circular cellar under the main house on the southwest corner. There is also a cellar, which has been covered over under the northernmost ell. Under the north half of the main house is a modern cellar for the central heating plant.

The main house has a stairway running from the south front door to the second floor center. The west ell has a stair on its west wall, and the first stage of the north ell has a stairway on its north wall. There is also evidence of a stair having gone from the main north room, or old kitchen to the attic, but this stair has been removed. The flooring is random width planking ranging from 8" to 24" in width. There has been a new floor added in the northeast room of the main house.

The walls and ceilings are plastered. There is wainscoting in the old kitchen. The fireplaces in the main house have been removed. The paneling of the fireplace walls has remained, however, in the old kitchen, the southeast and southwest rooms. The fireplace wall of the second floor east room is also paneled. The interior doors vary in size, but most are four panel and are painted wood. The woodwork is painted and in some spots the original paint colors are visible. All doors have iron lift latches and hinges.

The lighting is modern electric and the heating is central. All fireplaces are blocked up, but there is evidence of them in the west ell, the old kitchen in the main house, the southeast and southwest rooms of the main house, the second floor east room of the main house and the first stage of the north ell.

From surface evidence the order of construction of the house and its ells is as follows: the main house has some evidence of having been built at the same time as the west ell; the north ells were added at later times.

(cont.)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: 2
Property Name: Isaac Small House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (cont.)

The north ell was framed onto the roof of the main structure. This can be seen in the attic. The roof boards of the main house were cut to permit entry, from the attic of the main structure to the attic of the north ell. The northernmost section of the north ell was added to this first section. The joint method of construction and size show that it is the last addition to the old house.

The west ell from the surface evidence could have been built at the same time as the main house. This is suggested by the first floor and attic evidence. There has been some modern re-plastering which no doubt obscures some evidence. The plan of the first floor suggests that the west ell was anticipated, existing or was built at the same time. The hall running from the main north room of the main house to the west ell seems to be original construction, but the doors at both ends of the hall are two panels and match no other doors in the house. This hall is in the place where the kitchen stair goes up to the attic in many Cape Cod Houses. There is evidence, however, that such a stair did exist in another location. The evidence shows this stair to have existed in the west end of the house, running up from the southwest corner of the main north room towards the west up to the attic. Evidence here is a patch in the floor of the attic floor with some evidence of ballistrades and a plaster patch in the first floor ceiling. There is a small door from the west ell to what would have been the area under the stair. The door seems to be original to both the main house and ell. The framing which is visible on the second floor shows a continuous use of matching trusses throughout the main house. These trusses are given Roman Numerals as is common on the Cape. It is therefore evident that the west truss was at no time replaced. This truss also serves the west ell, both as its end truss and for the framing of its purlins. The ell is framed into the structure of the house, and the end wall of the house is interrupted at the point where the ell meets it. The end wall of the main house is as a plane six inches to the west of the small triangular wall plane which covers the framing of the west ell. This triangular wall plane projects into one of the bedrooms on the second floor of the main house. The construction is the same in both ell and main house, but the timbers in the ell were secondhand and seem to have come from an older structure. The floor levels are the same on the first and second floors for the ell and the main house.

The house is in sight of the Highland Light, Atlantic Ocean and Cape Cod Bay. There is a modern white picket fence to the east of the house. At present there is a guest cottage to the northwest of the house. A privy stands to the northwest. In the area to the west of the main house there were other utility structures that are now demolished, from physical evidence and several old photographs there seem to have been several buildings the size of a wood house as well as a barn, there was also a blacksmith shop on the property at one time.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom



The original Highland House c. 1835 was at the corner of So. Highland Road and Highland Light Road. It first served as a home to the Small Family. It then became Highland Lodge and an accommodation for tourists. It was moved to its present location on Old County Road in the early 1960's.

1876 — The First Highland House Is Built

From "Highland House Historic Structure Report," historical background by Larry Lowenthal, published by the National Seashore in 1994.

In 1835 James [Small] built a commodious farmhouse on the northeast corner of the intersection of South Highland Road and the road to the lighthouse.

James' son by his second wife, Isaac Morton ("Mort")

Small (1845-1934), took

charge of the marine telegraph station at Highland Light in 1863. He was then 18, and was to spend 70 years observing the ever-varying panorama of ships passing the Outer Cape.

The conjunction of the coming of the railroad and the death of James Small in February 1874 created a new opportunity for Isaac M. Small. ... The farmhouse was already being used as a hotel, known as the Small Farm or the Highland Farm. In 1876, Isaac contracted with his second cousin, Abram C. Small,

to add to the farmhouse a two-story wing that was actually larger than the original structure. This hotel was known as the Highland House ... until the present Highland House was built in 1906-07. After that time, it became known as Highland Lodge. ... This addition was a significant step, representing the first structure in the Highlands (and probably anywhere in Truro) built exclusively for tourist use.

[Isaac] constructed a large cottage on the site of his father's windmill, about 250 feet east of the Highland Lodge. Since the venerable millstones were used as front steps, the cottage was called Millstone.

The following year ... he built two identical six-room cottages — the Rock and the Beacon — along the south side of the road to the lighthouse. These cottages were completed in 1902.

By 1906 the Smalls were able to provide up to 40 rooms to meet the needs of the brief but intense vacation season.

The first Highland House.



Work laying the foundation of what was initially called the Highland House Annex began in May, 1906. ... It is exceedingly unlikely that a professional architect was involved, judging by the results. The hulking new structure represented the essence of the term "vernacular."

On May 30, in time for the 1907 season, the new hotel was considered to be complete. ... Despite a water supply that was not fully adequate, the Highland House was used to capacity in its first year. Occupancy (at the entire resort complex) peaked at 104 guests on Sunday, August 18, 1907.

[The daily rate for a room in

1908 was \$1.50 to \$2.50, meals included.]

Other buildings were added to the complex. ... In 1915, the "Haven" cottage was built between the Rock and the Beacon. An unexpected addition was made the following year when three coal barges ran aground near the lighthouse. E. Hayes Small laboriously hauled the deck house of one up the cliff and converted it to a five-room cottage. Officially it still carried the barge's nameplate Coleraine, but in common usage it was often called simply "the Ship."

The Mayflower, a substantial cottage [nine apartments and

eight baths] constructed in 1928, represented the final addition to the resort.

The Smalls also continued farming. This was partly because the land was still productive. More importantly, the produce enhanced the quality of food offered to the resort's guests: a "good table" was one of the chief attractions of summer hostilities. Photographs show large gardens near the Highland House, and a few cows and horses were always kept.

Material for the Truro Tercentennial column is compiled by Michael Berlin of the Truro Tercentennial Committee. Photos are courtesy Truro Historical Society, selected by Diana Worthington.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area	Form no.
G	134



SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.

Recorded by Barbara A. MeadeOrganization Historical Commission (Truro) across Old County Rd with fine viewDate 10 December 1986TruroOld County RoadLoc Name Highland Lodge/Thoreau HouseOriginal Lodging housePresent Private residence
 Occupied by: ☒ Private individual
☐ Private organization

Public

Original owner I. Morton Small

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1835
 Source Small's diary and notes of C. W. Snow
Style Late federalArchitect Abraham Small, builderExterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings

 Major alterations (with dates) Porch added & removed when house moved from S. Highland Rd to Old County (about 4 mi.)

Ell also added and removed

Moved See above Date 1962Approx. acreage .5Setting Sits on a rise facing westof Cape Cod Bay

(attach additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

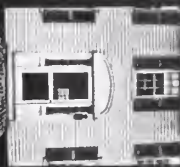
This typical sea captain's house appears to have been constructed from standard plans. Documentation seems to support 1835 as the construction date, but its appearance could indicate a date 30-40 years earlier. It has a low pitched hip roof, a squared symmetrical facade and four end wall chimneys. The elliptical fan over the door is wood filled and may have always been so. There are four lights on either side of the door and louvred shutters at all 9/6 windows. The house has recently been resold. The previous owner installed carriage lamps and painted the shutters purple.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Highland Lodge, reported to have been built in 1835 by Abraham Small, builder, for James and Jerusha Small who were married that year. The Lodge replaced a "public house" or stage coach stop. It appears not to have provided rooms for travelers. This house was a home for James and Jerusha Small and was called the farm. Joshua inherited the land from his father, Isaac Small, who sold land to the federal government for the purpose of constructing a lighthouse on it (in 1796). Isaac then became the first lighthouse keeper. James Small was the lighthouse keeper from 1850 to 1857 and presumably lived in the house attached to the lighthouse while the Lodge or farm was left vacant. James Henry Thoreau stayed at the Highland Light-house in 1849 when Enoch Hamilton was keeper, again in 1850 when James Small was keeper. It appears that Thoreau again stayed with James Small at the lighthouse for he wrote: "There is no public house here; but we are boarding with Mr. James Small, the keeper, in a little house attached to the Highland Lighthouse... Our host has another larger and very good house within a quarter of a mile, unoccupied, where he says he can accommodate several more." It appears that on the 1857 visit again stayed with James Small at the lighthouse. The story that he and also Daniel Webster stayed at Highland Lodge cannot be verified. In the early 1860's the farm became Highland Lodge and summer boarders were accommodated. In the ensuing years several more cottages were built, the grist mill was torn down to make room for Millstone Cottage (now on Pond Road in North Truro) and in 1907 the present Highland House was built. It had a large dining room and served meals to guests and nonguests. In the early 1960's the Cape Cod National Seashore came into being. Highland Lodge had been allowed to fall into disrepair. I. Morton Small, operator of the Highland House since 1873 and was succeeded by E. Hayes Small. The Lodge was sold to a Lenore Stephens of Clifton, New Jersey, and in 1962 the building was sold to Stanley G. Chamberlain. He moved it to its present location and restored it to good condition. A plaque in one of the bedrooms stating Thoreau had slept in the room was the basis for it being renamed the Thoreau house.
(BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES
(Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974
Documents and photographs in the Truro Historical Society Museum
Deyo, Simeon L., ed. History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. Blake, 1890
Assessors records, Town of Truro
Driver, Clive E. Notes on Thoreau's visits to Truro. Unpublished



Town Com



G 81 20
s Old County Rd

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

Scholar	Other
Agriculture	Commerce/industry
Architecture	Science/invention
Art/sculpture	Travel/communication
Education	Military affairs
Government	Religion/philosophy
Literature	Indians
Music	Development of town/city

Original use Residence

Present use Residence

Present owner _____

Open to public no

Date 1850 Style Federal

Source of date observation

Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Concrete block

WALL COVER: Wood chipboard Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular at each end Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

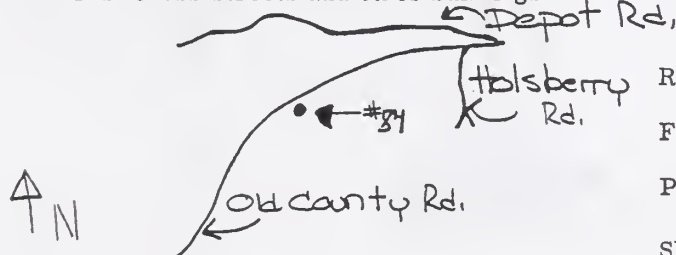
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6 1/2 side lights 10 mod

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards curving 1/2 moon pediment wood

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



Recorder mmms

For mtc

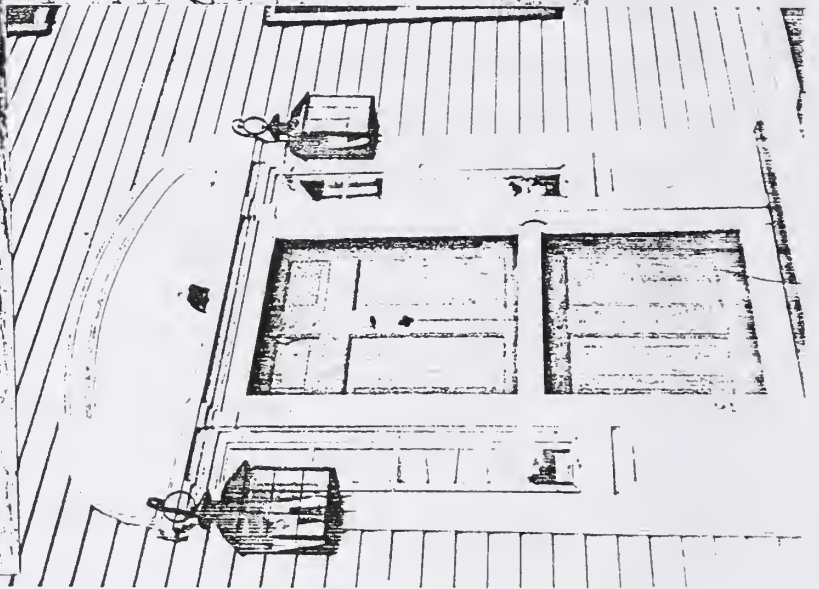
Photo #5, 6, 7 Date July 31, 1961

SEE REVERSE SIDE

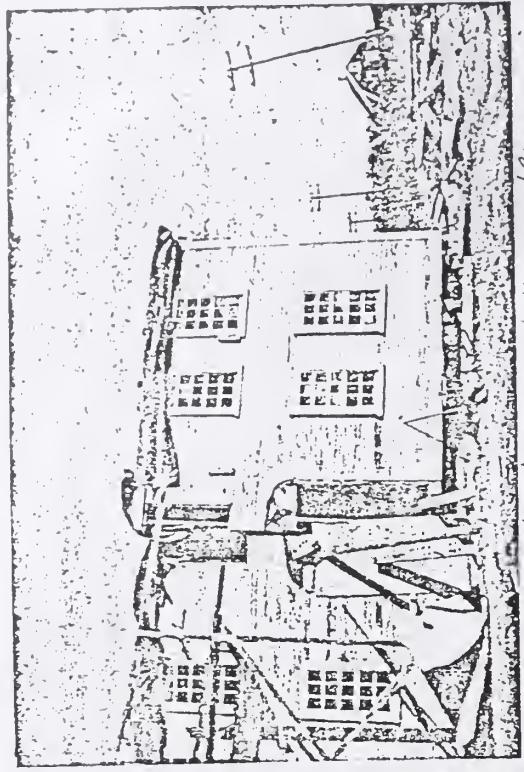
Thoreau house, 1984



Small
Hotel
by
Small
35

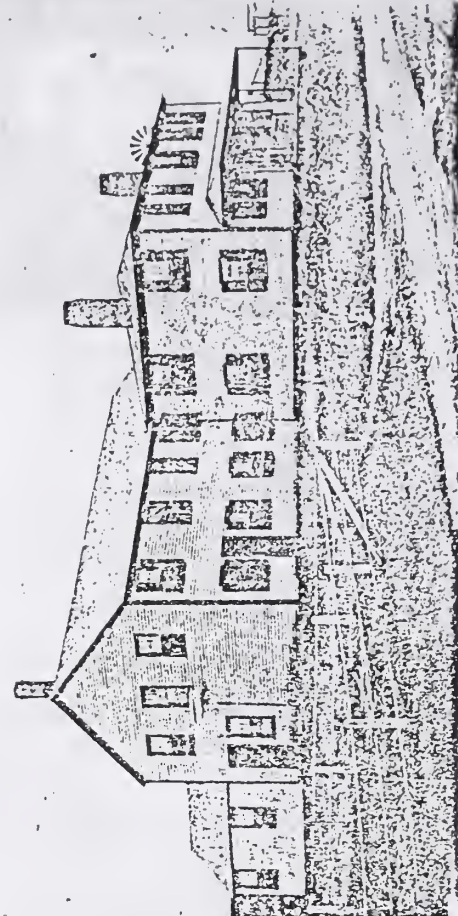


Thoreau
House
Dec 1984



Highland lodge prepared to move 1962

THE LODGE, HIGHLANDS, NORTH TAURO, MASS



1960

2. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☒ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1907

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal☐ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☐ Religion/Philosophy☒ Other (Specify)☐ Historic☐ Industry☐ ScienceEarly, summer☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Sculpturevisitor accom-☒ Architecture☒ ~~XXXXXXXX~~☐ Social/Humanitarianmodations.☐ Art☒ X Architecture☒ Social/Humanitarian☒ Commerce☐ Literature☐ Theater☐ Communications☐ Military☐ Transportation☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1835, James Small built a two-story, clapboard farmhouse near the present Highland House. Isaac Small, for 50 years a resident of the area, states: "Henry David Thoreau visited our family twice on his journeys down the Cape, the first time at the Lighthouse when my father was Keeper in June of 1850, and again in 1855 when he stopped with us at the Farm." This "Farmhouse", the original Highland House, "began accomodating summer visitors as early as 1835. (This old building has unfortunately been moved out of the vicinity). Isaac Small built the present House in 1907. and continued the guest house tradition—he added several guest cottages. and a golf course, one of the two oldest golf courses in the United States (dating 1892), was part of the complex.

While the present Highland House is only 67 years old, it is important as a survivor of a way of life gone forever on Cape Cod—an architectural structure designed for visitor use years before the "summer people" began individual land and house purchases for summer retreats.

Located as it is in the area explored by the Pilgrims in November, 1620, (before going on to Plymouth), utilized as the best farm site in Truro, placed in proximity to the important Life Saving Station (1872) and Highland Lighthouse (1797), and continuously watched over by Marine Weather Station Reporter, Isaac M. Small, the present Highland House, now used as a museum, stands as a monument to a historical past embracing some 350 years.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Just a Little About the Lower Cape, booklet, by Isaac M. Small, 1922.
2. Truro--Cape Cod by Shebnah Rich: Boston, D. Lothrop and Company, 1883.
3. Cape Cod by Henry David Thorau. University Press: Welch, Bigelow, and Company, Cambridge, 1864.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NA	0	0	00		42	02	25	70	03	56
NE	0	0	00							
SE	0	0	00							

Approximate acreage of nominated property: less than 1 acre

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <u>Edison Pike Lohr, Park Historian</u>		DATE: <u>2/25/74</u>
BUSINESS ADDRESS: <u>Cape Cod National Seashore, National Park Service</u>		
STREET AND NUMBER:		PHONE:
CITY OR TOWN: <u>South Wellfleet</u>	STATE: <u>Massachusetts</u>	CODE: <u>25</u>

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer's recommendation:

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ None

Elizabeth R. Amador
State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is ☐ National ☒ State

[Signature]
Federal Representative Signature Date

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 6/5/75

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



The Millstone House was built in 1836 on the site of the Highland Windmill which stood on the knoll out front of this building. It was the first home of the Truro Historical Society. In 1970 the Millstone was moved to its present location on Pond Road.



Figure 9. West View of Highland House and Millstone House (1966).

The millstone got its name because millstones from the old mill were used as steps up to the front porch. One of those millstones is on the ground to the left as you face the museum. Another millstone serves as the "JOBI" headstone located in the Snow Cemetery

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

Pruro

Pond Road

Name Milstone House ^{now} Cornwall

Original summer hotel

Present rooming house

Property: ☒ Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner _____

NOTATION:

Date 1856

Source Records at Truro Museum

Style _____

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric wood shingle

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved from Nat'l Seashore Date 1970

Approx. acreage one acre

Setting Knoll overlooking pond

Recorded by Jean Russell

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date November 10, 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Architecturally insignificant . Two-story with unrelieved facade, reminiscent of New England farm house style.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Originally called Millstone House, this structure was built in 1836 on the site of the great Highland Windmill, a working mill grinding grain for local families. It contains eight large rooms and a family wing, and was used for summer rentals at its original location near Cape Cod Light. In 1970 the house was moved to Pond Road where it is still occupied during the summer. The family wing was the first home of the Truro Historical Society.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Records and photos on file at Truro Historical Museum

(Attach photo here)

FORM B - BUILDING SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston



Government
Literature
Music

are historically significant to:
Commonwealth Nation

historical connection with the
nes (see also reverse side):

Other _____
Commerce/industry
Science/invention
Travel/communication
Military affairs
Religion/philosophy
Indians
Development of town/city

	7 A	131
--	--------	-----

2. Town Truro

Street address off Highland Rd.

Name Millstone Cottage

Original use Part of Highland House

Present use Part of Highland House

Present owner NPC

Open to public yes

Date 1950 Style Greek Revival

Source of date Hotel Manager - Bill Hastings

Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood clapboard Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 1/2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 wrap around PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Side Ornament: _____

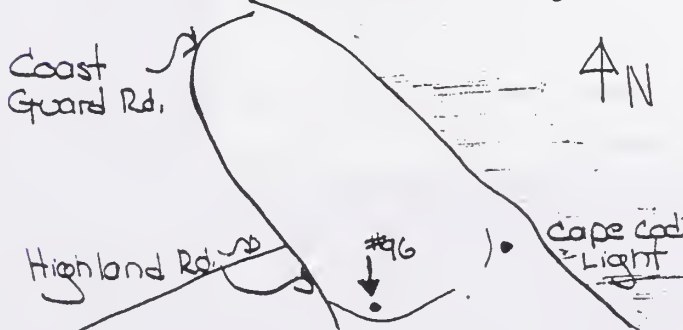
Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: plain

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied 2 1/2 large, 1 per corner

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to
nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



Recorder Melissa Soem

For DDHC

Photo #26A Date 12 August

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings _____
2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features _____
Landscape architect _____
3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern
- Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
-

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

Original Wind-powered cornst-mill which on this site
was built by Isaac Small, a miller and property
owner, in 1780. Small sold land to U.S. Government
to build first Cape Cod light in 1797 → 10 acres.
Mill was still standing in ruins in late 19th C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds



The Highland House was built in its present location in 1907. It was built as a summer hotel. In 1970 the National Park Service granted the Truro Historical Society a special use permit to use the building as a museum.



The Highland House, North Truro, Mass. - 1900

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Area

A

Form no.

1

Town TruroAddress Highland RoadHistoric Name The Highland HouseUse: Original HotelPresent Truro Historical Society MuseumOwnership: ☐ Private individual

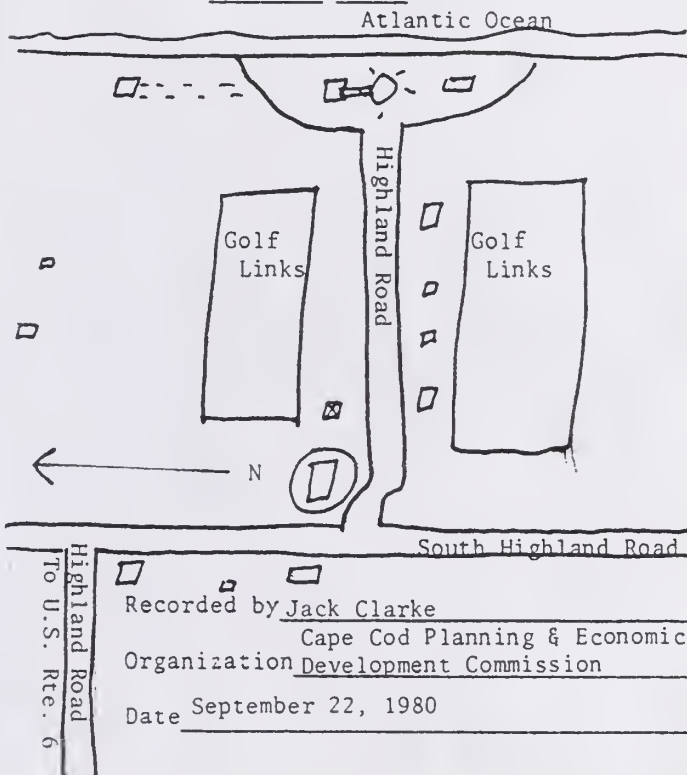
Private organization _____

Public USDI/NPS/Cape Cod National Seashore

Original owner _____

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.

Recorded by Jack ClarkeCape Cod Planning & Economic
Organization Development CommissionDate September 22, 1980

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1907

Source _____

Style _____

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric _____

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage _____

Setting _____

(Staple additional sheets here)

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The present-day Highland House was built by Issac M. Small in 1907. It lies in an area embracing the famous Highland Light (1797); an historically early golf course, and a former summer visitor complex comprising some 86 acres.

Tdday, the building is used as a museum by the Truro Historical Society. It is a two-story clapboard and shingled building, 32 x 92 feet, Highland House was used as a restaurant as late as 1968.

The doors, double-hung windows, door and window casings, metal ceiling, appear to be original; large, first-floor dining room, are as originally installed, and are typical examples of the construction of this period. As a whole, the building is structurally sound.

The second floor bedrooms, placed on either side of a central corridor which runs the length of the building, are supported within the corridor walls by steel rods suspended from the wood frame trusses in the attic. These steel rods extend across the building--the trusses are supported by the side walls.

Externally, this building presented a veranda around the West and North sides. Part of the West veranda remains--the North half, facing part of the historic golf course, has been converted to an extra room, leanto. Other changes include a kitchen built on the East end, and an ell added to the South side.

Besides the golf course, there were a half dozen "guest cottages" in the complex; these structures, several of which have been removed, once served an important visitational use in the life of summer visitors to Cape Cod.

Some minor alterations have been made to Highland House by the Truro Historical Society, who uses the facility on Special Use Permit from the National Park Service.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude and Latitude: See Section 10

Acreage: Less than one acre

The Highland House is used as the present time as a historical museum by the Truro Historical Society, Inc., under a Special Use Permit. Some amount of restoration/preservation should eventually be done. This could cost from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Photograph enclosed.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: <i>Massachusetts</i>
COUNTY: <i>Barnstable</i>
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE <i>Oct 5 1975</i>

1. NAME	
COMMON: <i>Highland House</i>	#15-94 (Cape Cod NS)
AND/OR HISTORIC: <i>same</i>	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <i>CampeCod Light (Highland Light) area</i>			
CITY OR TOWN: <i>Truro</i>		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: <i>Twelfth</i>	
STATE: <i>Massachusetts</i>	CODE <i>25</i>	COUNTY: <i>Barnstable</i>	CODE <i>001</i>

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <i>Used by the Truro Historical Society as a museum.</i>

4. AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) <i>National Park Service (Interior)</i>	STREET AND NUMBER: <i>150 Causeway Street</i>
CITY OR TOWN: <i>North Atlantic Regional Office</i>	STATE: <i>Massachusetts</i>
	CODE <i>25</i>

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: <i>Barnstable Registry</i>	
STREET AND NUMBER: <i>Route 6A</i>	
CITY OR TOWN: <i>Barnstable</i>	STATE: <i>Massachusetts</i>
	CODE <i>001</i>

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY: <i>Plan of Land, N. Truro, Lillian M. Small by John R. Dyer</i>	
DATE OF SURVEY <i>1945 (Dec.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: <i>Barnstable Registry of Deeds</i>	
STREET AND NUMBER: <i></i>	
CITY OR TOWN: <i>Barnstable</i>	STATE: <i>Massachusetts</i>
	CODE <i>001</i>

STATE: <i>Massachusetts</i>
COUNTY: <i>Barnstable</i>
ENTRY NUMBER <i>35</i>
DATE <i>Oct</i>

FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HIGHLAND HOUSE

Much of the history of Highland Resort centers on the Small family, who were among the early residents of Truro. Isaac Small (1754-1816) lived on the west side of the present day property in a house named "Tashmuit," claimed to be a Native American name for the area. Small, a prosperous farmer and miller, operated a windmill located on a little knoll, just in front of the current Highland House. In 1796, he sold ten acres of his land to the federal government; the first lighthouse was built a year later. When Small died in 1816, his property was divided between his eldest sons. In 1835, James Small built a commodious farmhouse on the corner of South Highland Road and the road to the lighthouse. Members of the small family, over many years, served extended terms as keepers of the light, along with their occupations as fishermen – farmers. In 1850, Henry David Thoreau was an overnight guest at the lighthouse; he returned in 1855 and again in 1857. He was shrewd in his perception that the area held great tourism possibilities, which he, undoubtedly, conveyed to Small.

Isaac Morton Small, son of James, in his book of reminiscences, "Just a Little about the Lower Cape," recalled that his mother and father were taking in boarders at the beginning of the Civil War. By 1863, a local newspaper reported that the season had been successful, but that many had to be turned away as there was no room for them. Tourism in Truro and the rest of the Lower Cape was limited by the isolated nature of the area. With the advent of the railroad, the population increased steadily, creating a need for larger and better accommodations.

After the death of James Small in 1874, at the age of 88, Isaac M. Small and his cousin, Abram C. Small added a two-story wing to the farmhouse, already being used as a hotel, known as the Highland Farm. The name was again changed to Highland Lodge, when the present building was constructed, in 1907. In 1898, Isaac M. Small built a large cottage, the "Millstone," on the site of his father's windmill. In the next few years, other cottages were built to accommodate the growing influx of tourists. First there was the "Rock" and the "Beacon;" the early 1900's saw the "Haven," "Coleraine," and the "Adams."

In 1906, construction on of the present building was started, just east of the "Millstone" and named the "Highland House." The dining room was converted (temporarily?) to a ballroom, and the guests organized a masquerade ball in 1907, upon the building's completion. The building of this new Highland House allowed all the resort's dining facilities to be concentrated in one site. Laundry facilities were added, probably around 1909. An item in the Provincetown Advocate of May 20th noted "Mr. Cook has been doing some plumbing work at Highland House the past week, connecting up stoves and boilers in the kitchen extension."

The foundation for the current Highland House was laid in 1906; the building was erected with great rapidity, further attesting to the simplicity of its design and construction. Strictly utilitarian, any plans must have consisted only of rough, working drawings. By September, the roof was shingled and windows installed. Work ceased with the cold weather, but activity resumed with great haste in March of 1907, and the building was ready for the coming tourist season. The hotel's construction is a delight to carpenters and architects alike. The enormous expanse of the main room is built without steel beams and without visible means of support. The entire structure is hung from the roof by an intricate system of beams and long iron rods.

In the early 1900's, Highland House was THE place to stay on the lower Cape. Its advertisements proudly proclaimed to have fifty-five rooms and a bath. Room and board was \$8.00 a week. The Highland complex, hotel and cottages remained a family enterprise. In 1911, Willard Small, son of Isaac M., died suddenly at age 38 while playing baseball at the resort. He was succeeded by E. Hayes Small as manager. Lillian J. Small, Isaac's wife, inherited a building, formerly a general store and post office, moved it to the complex, and converted it to a five-room cottage known as "Pilgrim." The "Mayflower" was added in 1928. Many of these cottages have been moved to other locations in Truro; the "Lodge" is on Old County Road, overlooking Cape Cod Bay, and "Pilgrim" is the pro shop for the golf course.

In the early days, guest arrived by stagecoach or were met at North Truro's railroad station and driven to Highland House by horse and buggy. Meals were served family style, on long boarding house tables. Practically all the food was raised on the premises. What is now the 9th fairway was once a huge orchard, vegetable garden and grazing pasture. The collective nature of resort life in the 1870-1920 period was especially apparent at mealtime. Anthony Marshall describes "Since all roomers ate at the main house, it has been said that roomers would sit on their front porches, and when the hand dinner bell rang from the piazza of the main house, everyone would make a mad dash for the dining room."

Isaac M. Small died in 1934, and his only surviving child, Lillian M. Small, emerged with most of the Highland Resort property. After being closed during World War II, the entire Highlands property was sold to Harold J. Conklin in 1947, by Fred C. Small, executor of Lillian's estate. Conklin and his wife, Estelle, found in reopening the resort that it would be impossible, given the post-war changes in social patterns, to operate on the old basis. They sought to respond to the challenge in a way their modest finances would allow. They created a bar by enclosing the porch. The dining room served lunch and dinner daily; the Thursday night buffet became known as the "Groaning Table." A dinner concert was played nightly at 6:00pm on the magnificent Highland House organ. There was

dancing until closing time. Conklin's first love was golf; in 1955 he virtually rebuilt the course known as the Highland Links.

On July 30, 1964, the Conklins sold their holdings to the National Park Service. They reserved the right to continue operating the Highland House for three more years and transferred these rights to Joe Colliano and Bill Hastings. For the next five years, Bill and Joe, known as "Jobi," continued operations. They raised the room rent to \$10.00 a week, ran the dining room successfully, and built a partition between the dining room and bar area to create a separate lounge near the lobby. Even with their constant efforts, they could see the approaching end of an era and closed the hotel in 1969. With considerable foresight, they took action which would have far-reaching effects. Jobi gave the Truro Historical Society space in the Millstone's rear wing, thus establishing the Society's presence at the resort and enabling them to ask the Park Service in 1970 for the use of the Highland House as a Museum. The Historical Society's interest in the Highland House helped prevent the removal of the main structure, after adjacent wings had been removed due to deterioration. In 1975, the Highland House was nominated to be placed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Park Service granted the Historical Society a twenty year lease in 1975. The museum had long been a dream of two distinguished Truro artists, Courtney Allen and Edward Wilson. Allen was able to hold to the dream, even after the death of Wilson, and he became the driving force for the realization of today's museum. The artifacts on display have accumulated over the years and are estimated to number over 2500 items. The former Highland House bedrooms on the second floor showcase specific displays from the collection and are set up as they were during the active period of the early 1900's. Exhibits on the main floor depict aspects of industry, farming, shipping, fishing and art. The library in the "Courtney Allen Room" has a wealth of local knowledge in its books, files, biographies and photos of Truro people who helped shape the town's history. Numerous volunteers, with a curator and assistant curator and the governing board of the Historical Society operate the museum, which is open to the public from June through September.

Sources:

"Highland House Historic Structure," Cape Cod National Seashore, 1994
Lowenthal, Larry. "Sentinel of the Highland"
Marshall, Anthony. CAPE COD as I KNEW IT
Interviews with Joe Colliano and Bill Hastings, September 1997
Linda Tarvers, Truro Assessors Office
Grace Deschamps, Provincetown Advocate, April 1975



This house was located across Highland Light Road just to the west of the Rock. To move it they had to cut it in half. It now sits on Priest Road on the left hand side as you are headed west.





#411

		133 256
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Truro

Address off Highland Road opp. bond house

Use Residence

Use Residence

Owner _____

Public no

Art/sculpture
Education
Government
Literature
Music

Travel/communication
Military affairs
Religion/philosophy
Indians
Development of town/city

Date 11/10 Style modified Shingle style
Source of date observation
Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: _____

WALL COVER: Wood Shingles Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 all Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 in front PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: _____

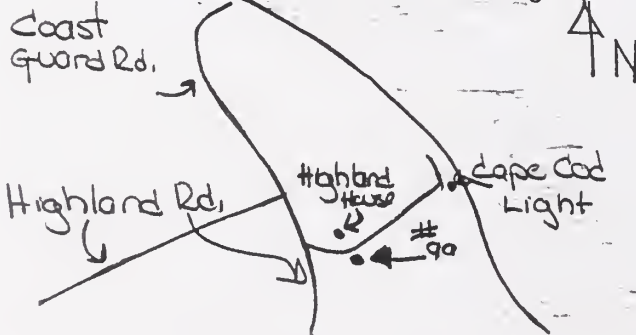
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: plain

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/1

Corners Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 15
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



69,686 - 685
Recorder Melissa Seem

For MHC

Photo #2, 3 Date 12 August

SEE REVERSE SIDE

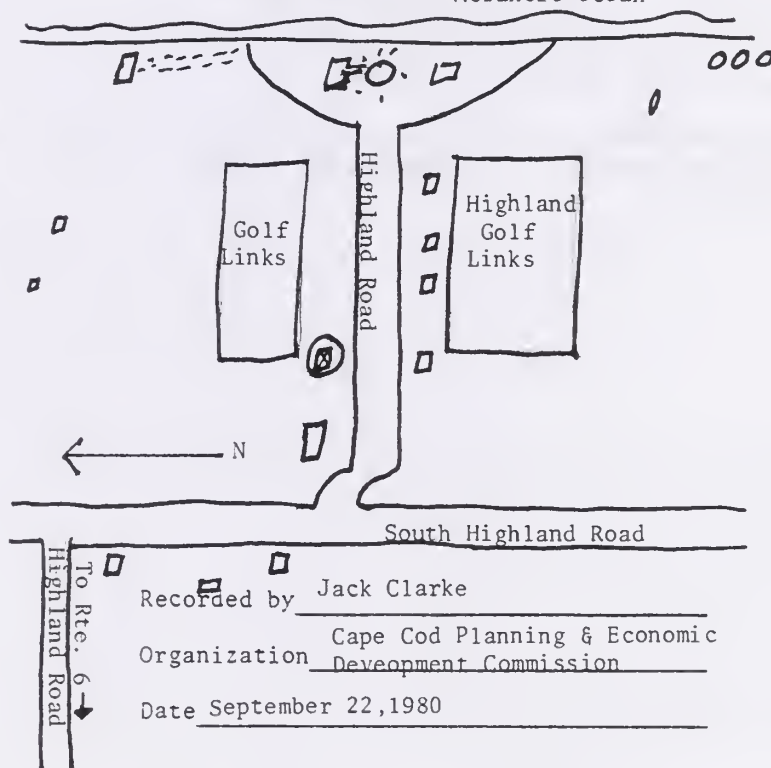


The Margaret Adams Cottage built c. 1920 served as a home to the family of Sumner Horton. It is in the same location in which it was built. Presently it is the Highland Golf Course Club House

FORM B - BUILDING

Area
AForm no.
5MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108own TruroAddress Highland RoadHistoric Name "Margaret Adams Cottage"Use: Original Summer CottageHighland Golf Course ClubPresent HouseOwnership: ☐ Private individual
☐ Private organizationUSDI/NPS/Cape Cod National
Public Seashore leased to town.Original owner Small family

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's
location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.Indicate north. Atlantic Ocean

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1920Source previous owner Sumner C. HortonStyle Vernacular shingle styleArchitect BuilderExterior wall fabric Weathered wood shinglesOutbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved No.

Date

Approx. acreage Within USDI/NPS/CCNS boundarySetting Rural/coastalRecorded by Jack ClarkeOrganization Cape Cod Planning & Economic
Development CommissionDate September 22, 1980

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This building is a rectangular, two story, pyramid roof golf course club house. It was originally a summer cottage and later a year 'round house and has thus gone through the appropriate interior changes. It is of weathered natural gray shingles and fits very easily in with the harsh environment of the Highlands.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This property was another Small Cottage that was used in conjunction with the Highland Hotel. Most of these cottages lined both sides of this road. This particular property was built circa 1920 by a Mr. Snow and was known as the "Margaret Adams Cottage." Elizabeth, Parker and Earnest Small, Jr. sold the property to their father, E. Hayes Small. E. Hayes was then applying for a farm loan from the Federal Land Bank in Springfield and needed a house to go along with his barn to qualify for the loan. His children subsequently sold him the cottage. Sumner C. Horton later bought the house from E. Hayes in 1935 and then sold it to Hal Conklin who used it as a year 'round house. The National Park Service bought the property from Conklin and converted it into a golf course club house to go along with the rented course they had leased to the Town of Truro.

The first Highland Club House was the deckhouse from the ship wrecked coal barge Coleraine, circa 1915. That building deteriorated and the Highland House served the additional purpose of a golf club house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

DIVISION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES, NARO

HISTORIC STRUCTURE INVENTORY

CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

NAME OF STRUCTURE: Highland Club House

LOCATION: Tract #16-2500 - Bldg #T-156
East of Coast Guard Road
Truro, Massachusetts

CLASSIFICATION: Building

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

SHOULD STRUCTURE BE NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER? ()Yes (x)No See Additional
Comments.

PRESENT USE: Golf Clubhouse

CONDITION: Good
Altered
Original Site

HISTORICAL DATA: Built after 1910, the Highland Club House may date from 1921 when improvements were made in the surrounding golf course; however, the building's plan and scale suggest that it was built as a residence, perhaps for a member of the Small Family, who developed the surrounding area as a resort. The building's design and materials, particularly its poured concrete foundation suggest a construction date in the 1920's - 1940's. The Club House by virtue of its undistinguished and altered design and lack of individual historical associations appears to be ineligible for National Register listing (see Additional Comments)

Highland Club House
Tract #16-2500
Bldg #T-156

ARCHITECTURAL DATA:

The Highland Club House is a two-story wood-frame building with a one-story garage and enclosed porch on its west elevation. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation except for the garage which rests on concrete blocks. Roofs are hipped and covered with asphalt shingles. Elevations are covered with weathered wood shingles; most sash is 2/2 although many replacements have been made. The facade (south) is asymmetrical and has been nearly completely rebuilt with new 6/6 windows and a small-paned picture window. East, south and west elevations remain essentially unaltered except for some 6/6 sash.

MANAGEMENT DATA:

1. UTM Coordinates Zone 19 E. 411-880 N. 4654-380
2. Accessibility to public Excellent: well-maintained, paved road.
3. Hazards None apparent.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT:

Historic preservation need not be considered in the treatment of this building. (See Additional Comments)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Atlas of Barnstable County
(Boston: Beo. Walker Publishing & Lithograph Co., 1910)
CACO South Wellfleet Office Historical Files
(Highland House & Conklin Property Appraisal Folder)
Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places
for the Highland Golf Links prepared by Edison Pike
Lohr and dated March 7, 1974.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Photographs: CACO Historic Inventory Roll 3 frames 24A-26A.
Although apparently ineligible for National Register listing, the Highland Club House may be contained within the boundaries of the Golf Links National Register nomination. As no detailed map was filed with this nomination and no buildings are mentioned within it, although it includes 85.9 acres on all sides of this building, it should be clarified whether or not the Club House was included, and, if so, is it identified as a contributing part of the property?



Highland Links

A unique seaside golf course

Jim Knowles, PGA Professional

Highland Links Golf Course

Lighthouse Road, P O Box 162, North Truro, MA 02652
(508) 487-9201

Heralded as Cape Cod's oldest golf course, perhaps its most scenic, the Highland Links in North Truro is one of America's golf treasures, perched high along windswept bluffs overlooking the Atlantic next to the vintage Cape Cod Light. Founded in 1892, Highland recently celebrated a hundred years of golf. More than significant than its age is Highland's heritage; circumstances keep it a genuine links, as close to the Scottish tradition found anywhere in the eastern United States, with deep natural rough, Scotch broom, heath, non irrigated open fairways, and spectacular ocean views. (Thoreau) The original "Highland House Golf Links" was part of an ocean hotel and cottage resort operated for year by the Small family of Truro, who promoted the course as "2000 yards around...in attractiveness not equaled in the New England coast." Francis Ouimet, the legendary U.S. amateur, played an exhibition round here after its original sand greens were converted to grass. First laid out by Isaac Small's son Willard, a redesign was implemented in 1913 by New Yorker and frequent hotel guest J. Henry McKinley. By 1955 the links had been refurbished again by owner Hal Conklin. When John Kennedy's Cape Cod National Seashore was conceived in the 1960's Highland became Federal property and leased to the Town of Truro.

The first hole demands a drive over moors land: in the background are several FAA flight service domes, part of a former World War II Air Force surveillance station. Hole #2 is a dramatic shot from an elevated tee, a par-5 down into a unique beach canyon surrounded by *rosa rugosa* and guarded over by a medieval granite tower—a memorial to 19th century singer Jenny Lind that stands solemnly above the fairway, adding to the Moorish flair at Highland. The greenside at #3 offers a stunning glimpse of the sea, while #4 runs back over heath land. Reminiscent of Bermuda is the straight par-4 at hole #5. The longest hole (#6) is Highland's signature, with its renown cliff tee 130 feet above the Atlantic: play it soon, it may be shortened by coastal erosion. Losing three feet of cliff per year is the Cape Cod or "Highland" Light – the Cape's oldest beam dating from 1767 and backdrop for the 170 yard #7. Cross Lighthouse Road to the 8th tee and gaze in the distance over the moors to the landmark Provincetown Tower, a monument to the Pilgrims who landed there before settling at Plymouth. The finishing hole- it's tee box near the rear door of the old Highland House, now the Truro Historical Museum, is a par 3 pitch to a notorious two-tiered green that inspired Donald Ross's artistic renderings of famous par 3's around the country. In 1992, a local golfer reviewer praised the "aboriginal hazards" at Highland—beach plum, wild cranberry, thicker—and the good fortune of having it preserved in perpetuity by the National Seashore. Alistair Cook once described Highland as "the most perfect example of the typical British or Scottish links in the United States."

HIGHLAND LINKS GOLF COURSE

RATES – 2006

Daily Green Fee:	(May 1 – Oct 31)	30.00 9 Holes	50.00 18 Holes
	(April 1 – April 30)	25.00 9 Holes	40.00 18 Holes
	(November)	15.00 9 Holes	25.00 18 Holes
Power Cart Rental:		13.00 9 Holes	26.00 18 Holes
Hand Cart Rental:		2.50 9 Holes	5.00 18 Holes
Club Rentals:		15.00	

RESERVATIONS

Request with Prepayment

To reserve an advanced tee time at Highland Links, you can send in your request with full greens fee payment beginning April 1st. Requests can be made for the calendar year by calling our main number which is (508) 487-9201. Please request the day, date, time and the number of holes you want to play. (18 holes requires two separate tee times.) Payment may be made with cash, personal check, traveler's checks or credit card. We will need your mailing address and home telephone number to get back to you with a confirmation letter in a few days or we will phone you if we have any questions.

Seven Days Prior

You may also call (508) 487-9201 Seven (7) days prior to the date you want to play to reserve a tee time. No prepayment is necessary. **A 24-hour cancellation notice is required and notification of any change in your group numbers will help serve our waiting customers. You are responsible for the number of players requested. If you do not give us a 24 hour notice of changes, you will be charged for each vacancy.**

When you arrive, cash, personal check, traveler's checks or credit card may be used for payment.

We are operated by the Town of Truro under the supervision of the National Park Service.

1. No cash refunds will be made due to rain, illness, slow play or adverse weather conditions. A Rain Check Credit will be issued only if the golf course is closed. Carts are optional – no refund if the course is closed; rain check only.
2. **NO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ARE ALLOWED ON THE GOLF COURSE!**
3. Children under the age of 14 are not permitted on the golf course without adult supervision.

THANK YOU AND WE HOPE YOU ENJOY THE LINKS IN TRURO



The Jobi shop was built to the east of
the golf club house toward the light. In
the early 70's it was moved to its
present location on the corner of Moses
Way and South Highland Road.

Moved 1973



← These two buildings were out by the light before it was moved. JOB1 started their retail operations selling hot dogs, soda and souvenirs. JOB1 did not negotiate for these buildings so the park destroyed them.



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Area

A

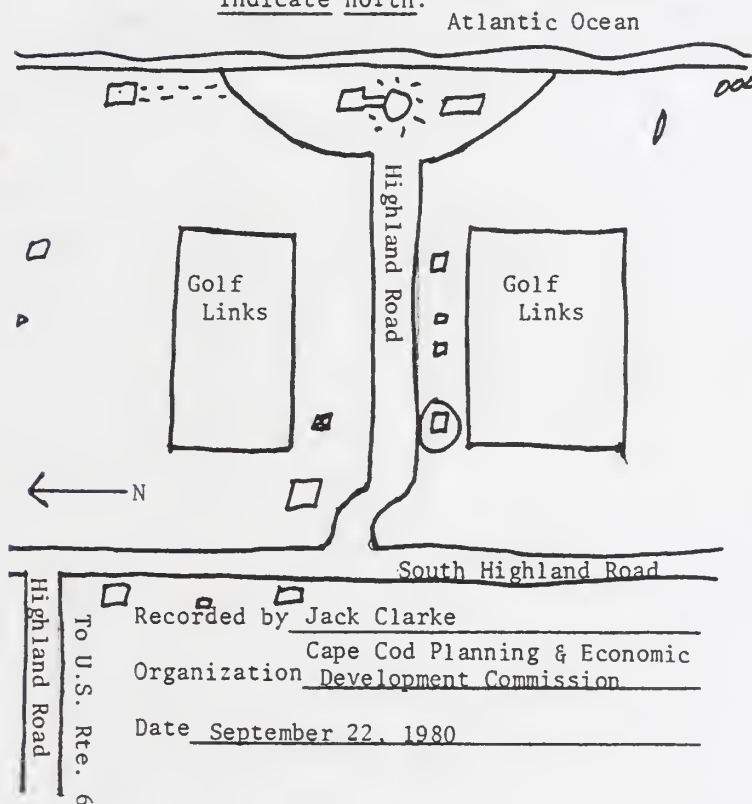
Form no.

7



SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's
location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

Town TruroAddress Highland RoadHistoric Name Rock CottageUse: Original Summer cottagePresent Summer cottage

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Isaac M. Small

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1901Source USDI/NPS/Cape Cod National Seashore
filesStyle Coastal New England vernacular

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric wood shinglesOutbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved No Date _____

Within boundaries of Cape Cod
Approx. acreage National Seashore

Setting Rural/coastal

Recorded by Jack Clarke
Cape Cod Planning & Economic
Organization Development Commission

Date September 22, 1980

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is a two story shingled cottage with gable end facing east and west and facade the street. It is of the New England coastal vernacular style seen in this area during the rise of the tourist industry in the early part of the century.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This property was used by Isaac M. Small to augment his income as Marine Reporting agent for the Boston Board of Trade. He provided housing for summer visitors through the Highland Lodge (survey #1) and several later built cottages of which this is one.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

USDI/NPS/Cape Cod National Seashore files, So. Wellfleet, MA 02663

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Area	Form no.
A	6



Town Truro

Address Highland Road

Historic Name Beacon Cottage

Use: Original Summer cottage

Present Summer cottage

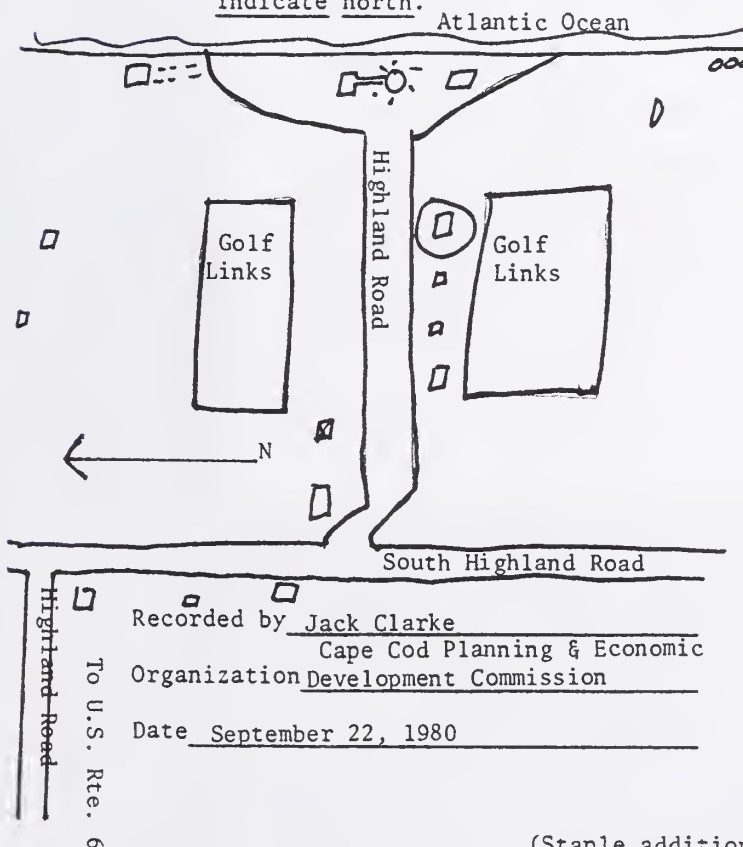
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Isaac M. Small

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1901

Source USDI/NPS/Cape Cod National Seashore files

Style Coastal New England vernacular

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric wood shingles

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved No Date _____

Approx. acreage Cape Cod National Seashore

Setting Rural/coastal

Recorded by Jack Clarke
Cape Cod Planning & Economic
Organization Development Commission

Date September 22, 1980

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is a two story shingled cottage with the gable ends facing east and west and the front facade facing the street. It is the same style of house as the "Rock Cottage", in other words, coastal New England vernacular. This type of building was seen emerging at the beginning of this century as the tourist trade began to increase.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This property was used by Isaac M. Small to augment his income as Marine Reporting agent with the Boston Board of Trade. He provided housing for summer visitors through the Highland Lodge (survey # 1) and several later built cottages of which this is one.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

USDI/NPS/Cape Cod National Seashore files, South Wellfleet, MA 02663.

20M-2/80

The Rock, the Haven and the Beacon stand today in the same location in which they were built in the early 1900's. The Rock and the Haven are privately owned. The Beacon belongs to the park and is used for park employee housing.



The Jenny Lind Tower was moved to Truro from Boston by Henry M. Aldrich in 1927. It was originally the upper portion of a tower at the Fitchburg Rail Road Depot.

The white spherical structure is a radar facility used to track incoming commercial flights from Europe.

"What makes it unique is the fact that the legend and the tower do not concern any Cape Cod Railroad, as far as I know this is the only non-Cape railroad artifact on the Cape."

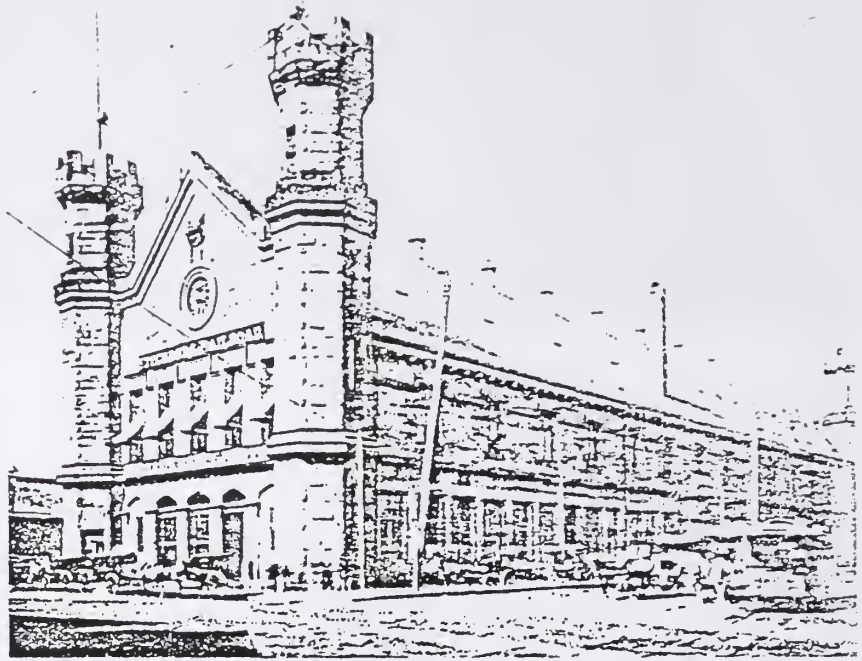
At 260 tons this is some artifact: a medieval castle-like tower on a moor in Truro, Cape Cod named for a soprano, Johanna Maria Lind, born in Stockholm, Sweden in 1820. The public came to adore this lovely lady with a rich and warm coloratura voice and her unique voice control. They called her the Swedish Nightingale and one October evening in Boston, Massachusetts she may have climbed the steps in this very same tower and sang to an audience in the street and on rooftops nearby. I like to think that she did, after all that pillar of stone on a windswept bluff is called the Jenny Lind Tower.

Below The Jenny Lind Tower in North Truro and the Fitchburg Depot **Right** from which the tower was moved on Causeway Street in Boston.



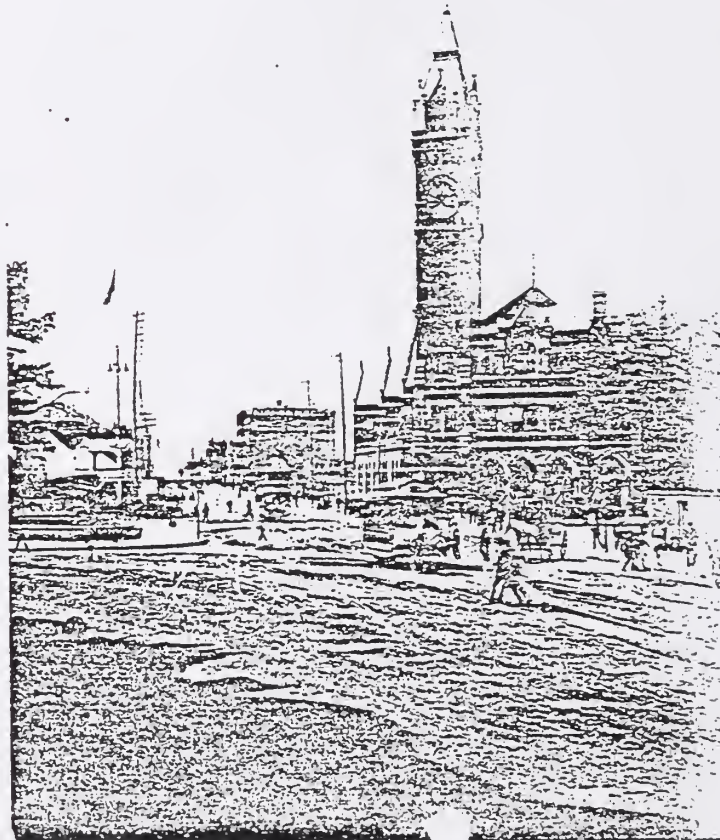
Jenny Lind Tower
 Tract #16-2503
 Bldg # None

Gateway to the city, the complex of depots at North Station created an imposing structure for turn-of-the-century travelers. Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge's arched imperial Union Station (left) in 1893 added a Roman presence to the daily trips of Bostonians. The grandiloquent civic encouragement lasted only a generation. North Station and the Boston Garden took over the site in 1927.



Thoreau sat at the Fitchburg Depot (above) and Jenny Lind sang there. "The only room in Boston I visit with alacrity is the Gentlemen's room at the Fitchburg Depot, where I wait sometimes for two hours, in order to get out of town," the author of *Walden* wrote. The feudal granite building cornered with medieval turrets in an 1847 design by George M. Dexter, sat on Causeway Street "with an air of imperishable permanence." Removed after the turn of the century, one of its towers went to North Truro on Cape Cod as a memorial to Jenny Lind.

Peabody and Stearns's Boston and Providence Railroad Station at Park Square (below) earned praise as "the most convenient and comfortable, as well as most beautiful, architecturally speaking, in the United States." At the time of its construction in 1872, it was also the world's longest, 850 feet with billiard, reading, smoking, and dining rooms. The Boston and Providence Station lasted little more than a quarter of a century when the railroad departed to the new South Station.



MISSION
oston1. Town TruroAddress Highlands, North TruroName Jenney Lind TowerPresent use Decorative memorialPresent owner USDI/NPS/Cape Cod National
Seashore

3. Type of structure (check one)

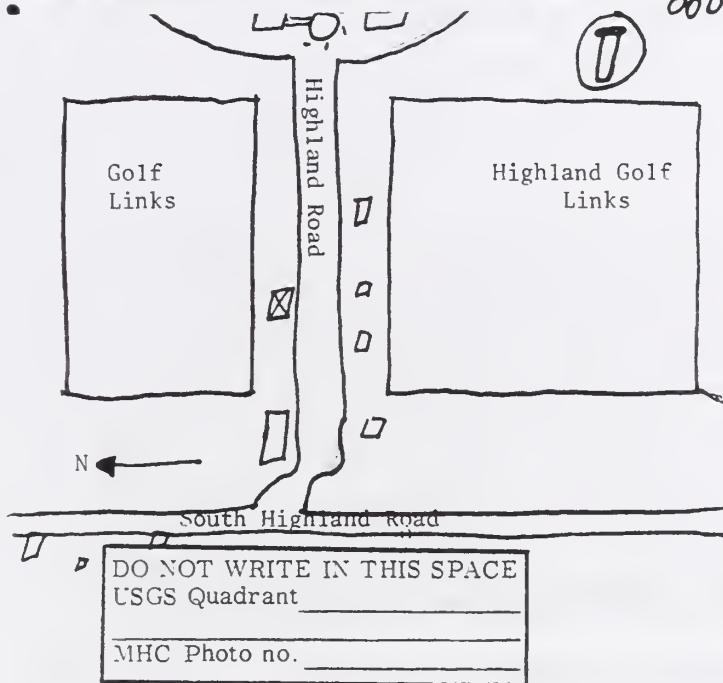
bridge	_____	pound	_____
canal	_____	powder house	_____
dam	_____	street	_____
fort	_____	tower	<u>X</u>
gate	_____	tunnel	_____
kiln	_____	wall	_____
lighthouse	_____	windmill	_____

other _____

ion in
ildings,
Indicate

5. Description

Date ca. 1847

Source NPS files.Construction material Granite rockDimensions 55' tallSetting Rural/coastal in field.Condition Good.6. Recorded by Jack ClarkeCape Cod Planning & Economic
Organization Development CommissionDate September 15, 1980

(over)

7. Original owner (if known) Boston & Maine Railroad Co.

Original use Railroad depot tower.

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates Memorial monument

8. Historical significance.

The Jenney Lind Tower can be seen about one mile south of the Highland Lighthouse. Originally, it was one of four stone towers attached to each corner of the Fitchburg depot in Boston. This station, constructed about 1847, was the terminal of the Boston and Maine Railroad. In 1927, when the depot was razed, Harry M. Aldrich purchased one of the towers and moved it to his summer home on Cape Cod.

A romantic story has appeared about the tower. It seems that in 1850, the famous Swedish Opera star Miss Jenney Lind, came to Boston for a pair of concerts. Unscrupulous promoters sold many more tickets for this event than were seats available in the auditorium. Because of this, an angry mob formed in the streets outside the Fitchburg Railroad Depot, where the concert was to take place. Realizing the situation, the Swedish Nightingale climbed to the top of the tower and sang to the crowds for free. In 1927, the old depot was torn down and supposedly Mr. Harry Aldrich bought the tower and erected it on his summer property at the Highlands as a tribute to Jenney Lind.

A more plausible account is that Aldrich bought the razed tower for a monument to his grandfather, an official of the Boston and Maine Railroad at the time the depot was constructed.

9. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

USDI/NPS/Cape Cod National Seashore files. So. Wellfleet, MA 02663.

DIVISION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES, NARO

HISTORIC STRUCTURE INVENTORY

CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

NAME OF STRUCTURE: Jenny Lind Tower

LOCATION: Tract #16-2503 - Bldg # None
Immediately north of North Truro Air Force Station
on unnamed former dirt road
Truro, Massachusetts

CLASSIFICATION: Structure

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

SHOULD STRUCTURE BE NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER? (x)Yes ()No

PRESENT USE: Vacant

CONDITION: Good: interior open to vandalism, should be closed.
Altered
Relocated

HISTORICAL DATA: Moved to its present location in 1927, the Jenny Lind Tower was formerly one of two facade towers of the Fitchburg Railroad Station, a Gothic Revival building constructed in Boston in 1847 and designed by George M. Dexter. When the station was demolished in 1927 to make way for North Station, the top of one of the towers was purchased by Harry Aldrich, an attorney. The tower was dismantled and reconstructed on its present site, near Aldrich's summer cottage at Highland Light. Although several word-of-mouth accounts state that the tower was moved by members of Aldrich's family as a memorial to him, the more popular tale from which the tower's name is derived, claims that the tower was moved here as a memorial to Jenny Lind who reportedly sang from it to a crowd of admirers who were unable to buy tickets for her concert in the Fitchburg Railroad Station's auditorium in 1850. It is also possible that the mention of the station by Henry Thoreau (Kay 1980:263) and Thoreau's visits to the Highland of Truro had an influence on Aldrich's moving of this tower.

(See Additional Comments)

Jenny Lind Tower
Tract #16-2503
Bldg #None

ARCHITECTURAL DATA:

The Jenny Lind Tower is an octagonal-plan granite structure, approximately three-stories high. The structure rises from a concrete footing and consists of granite facings built around a central core of brick and poured concrete. The structure rises in two stages, the first being rock-faced granite ashlar capped by a hammered granite moulding which served as the support for a two-course plinth for the next stage. The tower's second stage is of rock-faced granite ashlar rising to granite brackets which support a crenellated parapet. Elevations are blank except for a partially closed entry in the north face of the 1st stage and a window opening in the south face of the second stage. Alterations since 1927 include the removal of the tower's interior stairway and the probable removal of a lantern from the second stage's landing.

MANAGEMENT DATA:

1. UTM Coordinates Zone 19 E. 413-600 N. 4653-940
2. Accessibility to public Good: packed dirt road.
3. Hazards None apparent.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT:

Adaptive Preservation

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

CACO South Wellfleet Office Historical Files
(Jenny Lind Tower File)

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Photographs: CACO Historic Inventory Roll 3 frames 33A-35A.
Although merely a fragment of an earlier structure the Jenny Lind Tower's apparent conversion to an observation tower, its design and its association with the seasonal use of this area by Bostonians, probably render it eligible for National Register listing. Ideally, the tower should be restored as an observation tower; however, maintenance problems, visitor safety and other considerations may make such a use infeasible.



CLIFF HOUSE

Built by I. M. Small. Was located just to the north of the lighthouse. Served as a residence and headquarters for marine observation activities.

Sold to William Spink of Boston 1952. Cliff House Colony developed around it. It was divided into 9 apartments.

Moved August, 1983 to present location at corner of So. Highland and Moses Way.



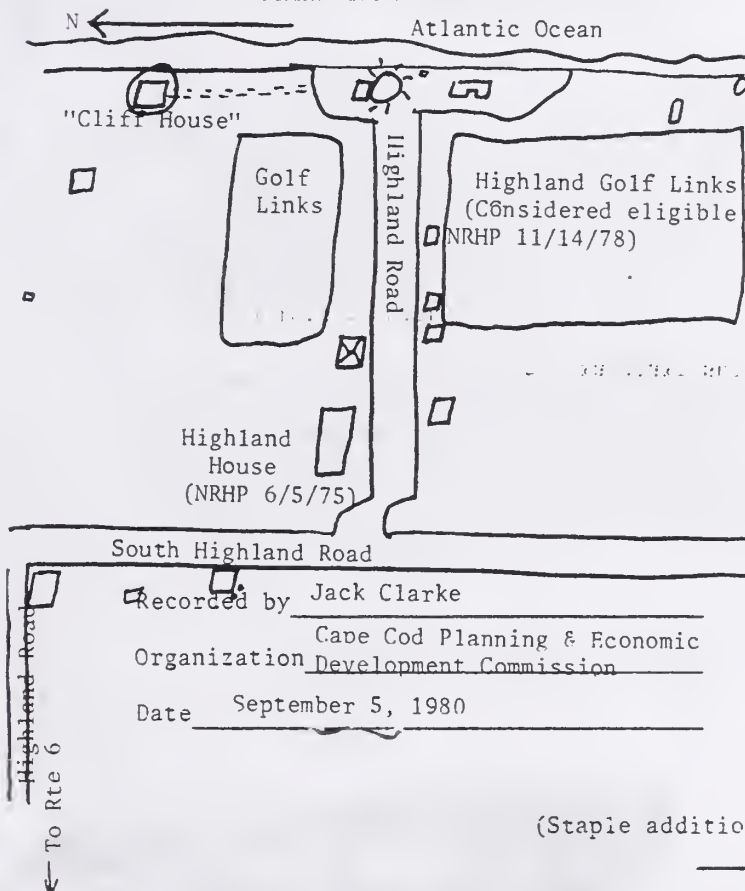
CLIFF HOUSE



COTTAGE FROM CLIFF HOUSE COLONY

A black and white photograph of a two-story building, possibly a school or community center. The building has a dark exterior and a light-colored roof. There are several windows, some of which appear to be boarded up or have posters on them. A small porch area is visible on the right side of the building. In front of the building, there are several cars parked, including a light-colored sedan and a darker car. The foreground is somewhat cluttered with what looks like bushes or debris. The overall image has a grainy, historical quality.

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Original owner Isaac M. Small

Date 1880

Source Cape Cod National Seashore files.

Style New England coastal vernacular

Architect Probably builder

Exterior wall fabric Wood clapboards

Outbuildings None.

Major alterations (with dates)

See back

Moved No Date
Within National Park Service
Approx. acreage boundaries.

Setting Rural/ coastal. Thirty feet from
edge of eroding ocean cliff.

(Staple additional sheets he

A 3/10/76 memo from the National Park Service North Atlantic Regional Director, "Mr. Jerry Wagers, to the Superintendent of the Cape Cod National Seashore, states that: ". . . it is quite clear that the Cliff House meets the criteria of the National Register and thus should be nominated to the Register. It appears that the structure is sufficiently significant that we should make every effort to preserve it."

A National Register nomination was begun for this property by the Park Service but never completed.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is an example of rural, coastal, nineteenth century New England, vernacular architecture. Structurally, it is so sound that it has been able to withstand one-hundred years of mighty northeast storms while standing on the perilous cliffs of the great North Atlantic in its original position.

The building is a two story compact rectangular house built in 1880. It was constructed by Isaac M Small and was used as his residence and as a coastal marine reporting station. The front facade, with a bay window near the center of the second story, strategically faces the Atlantic Ocean and was the room of the reporting post. The frame house is covered with clapboards and has a central chimney. The gable roof, parallel to the (presently covered with Queen Anne style shingles) (cont.)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Isaac M. Small (1845-19) was the grandson of Isaac Small (1754-1816) one of the first settlers of this area and the most often mentioned patriarch of the extensive Small family.

Unlike his father James, his uncle Joshua and his cousins Isaac and Thomas K. Small, Isaac M. did not farm but instead found employment as a marine reporting agent on the Highlands of Truro.

The Boston Board of Trade, later the Boston Chamber of Commerce, established the marine reporting station in 1853. The purpose of the station's reporter was to deliver to the merchants of Boston, rapid and frequent reports concerning the movements of their ships along the coast of Cape Cod. This group was thus instrumental in causing the construction of a telegraph line from Boston to the end of the Cape. The first reporter, George Low, operated from an office in the Highland Lighthouse. A small building, used to observe passing vessels, was later constructed just north of the lighthouse. In 1861, at the age of sixteen, as many men marched off to the Civil War, Isaac M. Small replaced C.G.L. Pope as reporter. Pope had quit when the Board of Trade failed to pay his salary.

In 1880, Isaac M. built his home, the "Cliff House" on the site of the small marine reporting structure. This building was situated on the 150 foot glacial sand and clay cliffs of the Highlands overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. It was equipped with signal flags, books and a powerful telescope. The operator's duty was to watch the sea from daybreak until sunset, and so far as possible, obtain the names of or a description of every passing ship. This information was immediately transmitted over the wires to the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, where it was recorded in their books for their subscribers.

(cont.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Files of the USDI/NPS/ Cape Cod National Seashore, So. Wellfleet, MA 02662.



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 100 State Street Boston, MA 02108

Area	Form no.
1 A	4 (revised)



Town Truro

Address Corner Moses Way and Jobi Way

Historic Name Cliff House

Use: Original Residence and marine reporting station/store

Present Apartment building

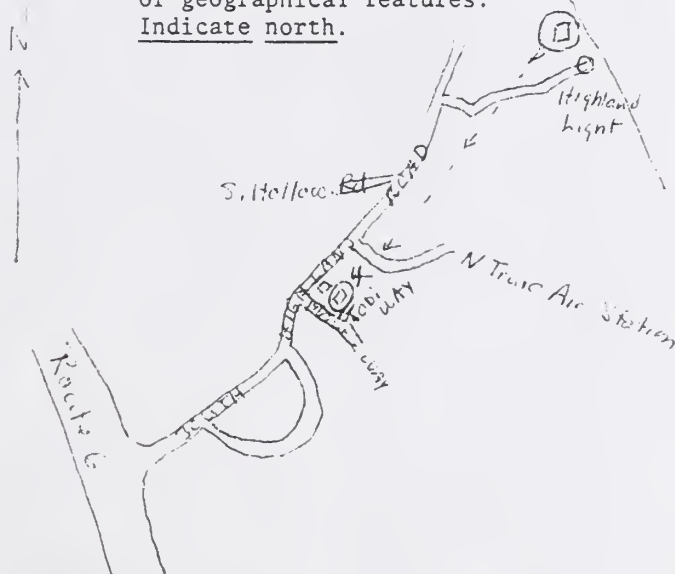
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
☐ Private organization

Public

Original owner Isaac M. Small

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1880

Source Cape Cod National Seashore files

Style New England Coastal vernacular

Architect Probably builder

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings None at present

Major alterations (with dates)

See original form

Moved one mile + SW Date 1983

Approx. acreage .75

Setting On a corner of two small

roads. Assorted nondescript

buildings around

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 14 December 1983

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and
evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)
See original report

Many of the original features are being retained although relationship
to each other is quite different.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history
and how the building relates to the development of the community)
The National Seashore was willing to "sell" the Cliff House to the Town of
Truro for \$1.00. The Truro Historical Commission recommended that it be
accepted and modified to be a community center. The Selectmen examined
the building and decided it was not in good enough condition for such action.
Early in 1983 the National Seashore announced it was for sale and that bids
would be accepted. A local businessman was the successful bidder and
has moved it to the corner of Moses Way and Jobi Way. He has retained
much of the original building. It is closed to the elements and work on
it seems to have ceased until Spring.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

DIVISION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES, NARO

HISTORIC STRUCTURE INVENTORY

CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

NAME OF STRUCTURE: Spink (Cliff) House

LOCATION: Tract #15-8558 - Bldg #T-243
South of Ocean Bluff Lane
Truro, Massachusetts

CLASSIFICATION: Building

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

SHOULD STRUCTURE BE NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER? ☒ Yes () No Already Nominated

PRESENT USE: Vacant

CONDITION: Fair: no evidence of structural decay, although portions of the cornice are missing and sections of clapboard have been pulled off.

Altered

Original Site

HISTORICAL DATA:

A National Register nomination dated 1/5/80 has been submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission for this building; refer to it for the Cliff House's history.

Of the several criteria for listing properties in the National Register, the Cliff House does not clearly meet any. Its mid-Victorian design is architecturally undistinguished and has suffered some loss of integrity due to the alteration of its facade and north elevation after 1934. Its historical associations are derived chiefly from its use by Isaac M. Small as a marine reporting station for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a use which is not reflected in its design and which is only incidental to the development of the surrounding area. The Cliff House may also have been run as a guest house; if so, it would be the oldest structure associated with this business and with the Small family, extant in the vicinity of Highland Light.

ARCHITECTURAL DATA:

The Cliff House is a wood-frame building consisting of three sections probably built at separate times. All sections are set on brick foundations and covered with clapboards and shingles. The main house is two stories high with a pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles; its elevations are asymmetrical. The facade (east) has been altered by the addition of second story doorways and a two-story wooden porch which has been removed. The principal feature of the facade is a second story oriel window, set north of center. At the north end of the main building is a one-story ell with a half-hip roof; the ell's east elevation contains a three-sided bay window, while other elevations contain varied, replacement windows. At the rear (west) of the main building is a one-story connector and ell with a pitched roof of asphalt shingles. Fenestration is asymmetrical. Decorative trim on all sections of the building is limited to boxed cornices and some brackets as well as some decorative shingling.

Alterations to the building were presumably carried out after 1934 when five apartments were made in the house.

MANAGEMENT DATA:

1. UTM Coordinates Zone 19 E. 412-080 N. 4654-640
2. Accessibility to public Fair: dirt road.
3. Hazards Dune cliff within 50' of facade.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT:

Adaptive preservation, if possible; the erosion of the nearby dune cliff requires that the Cliff House be moved if it is to be preserved.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Atlas of Barnstable County
(Boston: Geo. Walker Publishing & Lithograph Co., 1910)
Atlas of Barnstable County
(Boston: Geo. Walker & Co., 1880)
Map of Barnstable County
(Boston: Henry Walling, 1858)
CACO South Well fleet Offic Historical Files
(Cliff House/Spink House File)
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities
Photograph Collection
Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places
prepared by Jack Clarke, Sept. 25, 1980

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Photographs: CACO Historic Inventory Roll 3 frames 20A-23A.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: 4
Property Name: Cliff House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance continued.

front facade, was finished with deep cornices.

A one-and-a-half story ell was added to the west side of the structure. A one story addition, with a nearly flat roof was added to the north. Sliding glass doors were placed in the north end of the west side. The structure later housed five small apartments - four in the original structure and one in the west addition. Steps and a narrow deck were added to the front of the structure to provide exterior access to the second story. Two windows on the second floor were converted to doors. There is a full basement under the original portion of the structure.

The house is now just less than 30 feet from the edge of the eroding cliff, on its original location north of Highland Light. If it is not moved back it will go over the cliff soon. The building is not architecturally significant, however it is historically important.

* * *

Historical Significance continued.

In one day, Isaac M. counted 600 ships in a mackrel fleet, however, the average ship count was closer to thirty. Beside reporting the safe passing of all vessels, he also included all details of shipwrecks off his siting station and consequently wrote a book entitled: Shipwrecks of Cape Cod (1928); it is still being distributed. ". . . for a number of years. . . " Isaac's daughter, Lillian May Small, was the only official marine observer in the United States. She published a short essay in the "New York World" which Isaac M. also published in his shipwreck book.

Originating in Truro, this was the first marine reporting performed from Cape Cod and perhaps on the Atlantic Coast. The Highland Light Marine Reporting Station grew out of this position and reported on winds, weather, etc. A U.S. Navy wireless station was established at the Highland in 1914. A wooden staff, 210 feet high, was used as the station transmitted and received commercial messages from ships. Its range was fifty miles. World War I limited this work to the government.

On the other side, to the south of the Highland Lighthouse complex, now stands the Truro Air Force Base with its three large radar domes. Obviously, the Highlands are still considered one of the best areas on the Atlantic coast for tracking purposes. Just several miles to the south in Wellfleet, was the Marconi Wireless Station (1903-1920), the first trans-Atlantic wireless in the United States (N.R.H.P., 5/2/75).

There is a strong coastal communications theme associated with the Highland area. For the Marine Reporting Service, however, the "Cliff House" is all that remains on Cape Cod as a tribute to that profession and the dedication of Isaac M. Small, sixty years, marine reporter.

Note: The 1980 nomination to the National Register was not approved. The Truro Historical Commission asked the town of Truro to consider purchasing the building and moving it to a central site for a much-needed community activities building. The Selectmen inspected the building and found the structure not feasible for moving and utilization.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom





The Cape Cod Highland Light

In July of 1996, the Cape Cod Highland Light was moved 453 feet back from the edge of the eroding cliff to save it from falling into the ocean.

We welcome you to tour the lighthouse, visit the interpretive center which includes a video showing the moving of the lighthouse, climb the spiral stairway to the top, and enjoy the beautiful panoramic view of the Atlantic Ocean and Cape Cod Bay. Visit our gift shop which has over 300 charming lighthouse related items.

Located at 27 Highland Light Road, Cape Cod Highland Light is easy to find. Exit off Route 6 at Highland Road in North Truro.

Lighthouse & Gift Shop are open from mid-May through mid-October, 7 days per week.

**Lighthouse Tours: 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Children must be 48" tall to climb the tower**

Gift Shop Open: 10 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

(508) 487-1121

www.trurohistorical.org

www.capecodlight.org

Cape Cod Highland Light

Originally built in 1797, and reconstructed in 1857, it is the oldest lighthouse on Cape Cod and was, at one time the most powerful light on the Atlantic Coast. The lighthouse is situated on a cliff 120 feet above the ocean and its light can be seen 23 miles out at sea. Over the years, light sources included whale oil, lard oil, kerosene and then in 1932, electricity. Automated since 1986, it is still a functioning U.S. Coast Guard Light.

Cape Cod Highland Light has survived hurricanes and storms, seen hundreds of shipwrecks and visitors and has welcomed many of our ancestors as they first glimpsed America. It was a favorite stop for Henry David Thoreau in the 1850's. It was here that he said,

*"A man can stand here and
put all of America behind him."*

Visitors can also view the Jenny Lind Tower, which was moved from Boston to Truro in 1927. The world renowned "Swedish Nightingale" is said to have sung from the top of the tower to quell a riot on the streets of Boston in the 1850's.

Cape Cod Highland Light is surrounded by the Highland Golf Links, one of the oldest on the East Coast, dating from 1892.

Walk from the lighthouse to the observation deck at the cliff edge, one of the highest on Cape Cod. There is nothing but ocean between you and Spain but if you look carefully, you might just see a whale.

Directions

The Lighthouse and Museum are located on Highland Light Road in North Truro. Take Rt. 6 to Highland Rd. exit and follow the signs.

The Highland House Museum is open
June through September,
Monday - Saturday: 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Sunday: 1 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Museum Phone: (508) 487-3397

Lighthouse & Gift Shop are open
mid-May through mid-October,
7 days per week.

Lighthouse Tours: 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Children must be 48" tall to climb the tower
Gift Shop Open: 10 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Lighthouse phone: (508) 487-1121
www.capecodlight.org



Write to us at:
The Truro Historical Society
P.O. Box 486, Truro, MA 02666

Or visit our website:
www.trurohistorical.org



The Highland House Museum

Truro Historical Society

Once a grand turn-of-the-century summer hotel, The Highland House Museum is located near one of Truro's best known landmarks: the Cape Cod Highland Lighthouse. The museum houses a fascinating collection of artifacts from the Truro Historical Society.

Built in 1907, this remarkable museum will take you back in time with exhibits that display a unique collection of Victorian furniture, whaling and fishing gear, old tools and household items, children's toys, ship models and an entire room devoted to shipwreck booty and early U.S. Life-Saving Service equipment.

**The Highland House Museum is open
June through September,
Monday - Saturday 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Sunday 1 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
(508) 487-3397
www.trurohistorical.org**

Where The Pilgrims Explored

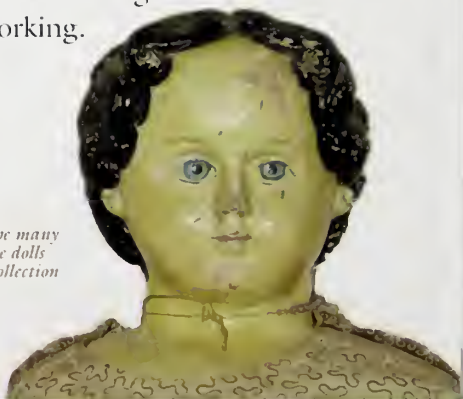
The town of Truro is of surprising historic importance in the development of early America, and the Highland House Museum holds many artifacts, ships logs, maps and photos that document these important early years.



Captain Miles Standish and a small group of men spent their second night on shore in Truro where they discovered a cache of Indian corn buried in the dunes that helped the Pilgrims survive their first winter.

*Indian arrowhead found at the
Rose Farm site, Truro*

Writers, artists, and photographers seeking the solitude and beauty of the Outer Cape have flocked to Truro over the years. The Museum exhibits Cape artists past and present each summer. In addition, the Courtney Allen Room, dedicated in 1970 to this multi-talented artist, is a memorial to the Highland House Museum founder and his extraordinary career in illustration, painting, model making and woodworking.



*One of the many
antique dolls
in our collection*

Everyday Life 200 Years Ago!



Hand-made nail

The permanent collection of the Highland House Museum holds artifacts that tell the tale of a hard-working small town that farmed the land and the sea. There are 10 rooms of period furnishings and artwork including:

- 17th century firearms
- Shipwreck salvage items
- Early fishing and whaling gear
- Farm implements
- Household items
- Early U.S. Life-Saving equipment
- Hand-tools
- Hand-written documents
- Photographs, paintings, etchings
- Dolls and toys
- Ship models
- A 150 year old working loom
- China, pottery and glass

17th century whaling harpoon



The Truro Historical Society invites you to visit the Highland House Museum where we continually strive to preserve the artifacts of the past for the enjoyment of all. We open new exhibits and displays each summer season - and we welcome your support!

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.

A

Form no.

900



4. Map. Draw sketch of structure location in relation to nearest cross streets, buildings, other structures, natural features. Indicate north.



Truro

Highland Road

Highland or Cape Cod Lighthouse complex

ent use Active Aid to Navigation Lighthouse

ent owner USDT/Coast Guard

of structure (check one)

e	_____	pound	_____
	_____	powder house	_____
	_____	street	_____
fort	_____	tower	_____
gate	_____	tunnel	_____
kiln	_____	wall	_____
lighthouse	<u>x</u>	windmill	_____
other	_____		_____

Description

Date 1857

Source HABS/HAER

Construction material Brick

Dimensions 66' tower

Setting Rural/Coastal on ocean cliff

Condition Excellent

6. Recorded by Jack Clarke

Cape Cod Planning & Economic
Organization Development Commission

Date September 8, 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant

MHC Photo no.

(over)

Highland Road
To Rte 6
↓

SM-5-73-075074

7. Original owner (if known) U.S. Lighthouse Service

Original use Lighthouse

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates Lighthouse

8. Historical significance.

Isaac Small (1754-1816) gave 10 acres of land to the United States Government to build the first lighthouse on Cape Cod. In 1796, while this light was being constructed, a temporary light served as the Highland aid to navigation. The Highland Light was completed in 1797. It was the first light in the country to have a revolving eclipser to distinguish it from Boston Light. It was replaced by the present light in 1857 and over the years has had its candlepower increased from a low of 9,000 to a peak of one-half-million. In 1932, it was considered the tallest and most powerful light on the New England coast. It is a 66' tower rising to 183' above sea level.

The lens of the light has changed with need and began with 15 sperm whale oil lamps in 1797. It was changed to an imported French Fresnel lens with the erection of the present tower in 1857. Whale oil was at first used as a fuel and then lard oil, mineral oil and then finally in 1860, kerosene. In 1900, maritime demands required a new first order Fresnel lens of 182,000 candles. And, in 1933, a 1,000 watt lightbulb replaced the oil lamps.

There have been anywhere from one part time keeper in the light to the present three keepers. When the 1857 light was built, the old light and brick keeper's quarters were razed. In 1864 there was one brick keeper's house and in 1926 there were three buildings on the complex. Presently, there is one shingled keeper's house connected to the light (1857) and two modern ranch style houses are connected by a common garage.

Presently, the Highland or Cape Cod light still stands on the site of the 1797 structure. It is a 66' tower and is 183' above sea level. The lens is a DCB which is a 36" drum with glass ends. It is of modern optics with a nominal range of 23 miles. A white flash is seen every 5 seconds to distinguish it from the three flashes of the Nauset Light and the double flash of the Chatham Light, both to the south. There is also a horn blast every 15 seconds and an attached radar reflector. The tower's walls are 4' thick at the base and 3' at the top. The building is of brick.

The light is located at Lat. N. 42 02.4/Long. W. 70 03.7.

There is also a 170' radio beacon antenna northeast of the light.

Highland Light is one of only two manned lights on Cape Cod. The other is at Chatham. The crew is numbered at three and will soon be reduced to two. Because the light is not more than 100' from the edge of an eroding ocean cliff, it will have to be moved back in the not too distant future.

9. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

USDI/NPS/Cape Cod National Seashore files, So. Wellfleet, MA 02663.

HABS # Mass. 750; HAER PW0110779, 4/23/73.

Cape Cod National Seashore Historic Classified Structure # 15-3.

Commander (oan), 1st District Coast Guard, 150 Causeway ST. Boston, MA 02114 tel. 223-3632.

Highland Light, Provincetown, MA: The Advocate Press, 1891, 1912.

"The Highland Light," taken from the "Atlantic Monthly" Henry David Thoreau, 3rd vol. XIV, Dec. 1864.



900 #97
A 134
Highland Rd.
Light
house
house
National Coast Guard
arts - not light house bldg.
HSP

ation Date 1857 Style
Source of date sign
city Architect
Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

1. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood brick Brick Stone Other

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
about 45' tall about 30' around.

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament:

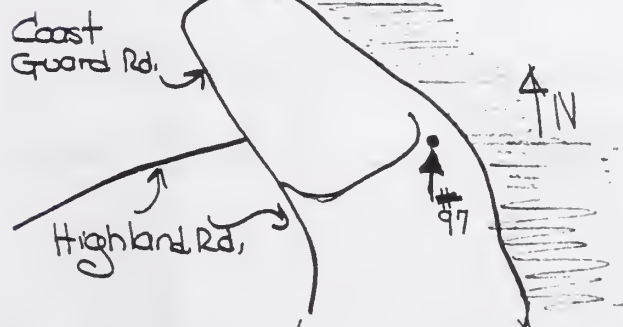
Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details:

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
Property has feet frontage on street



69.684, 69.721-722
Recorder Melissa Saem

For MHC

Photo # 16A17A Date 12 August

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings _____
2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features _____
Landscape architect _____
3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern
- Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

Cape Cod Light

"The first lighthouse on Cape Cod was built here in 1798. It was rebuilt in 1853 and replaced by an entirely new structure in 1887, the one you see now. Elevation 133 feet above sea level."

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds

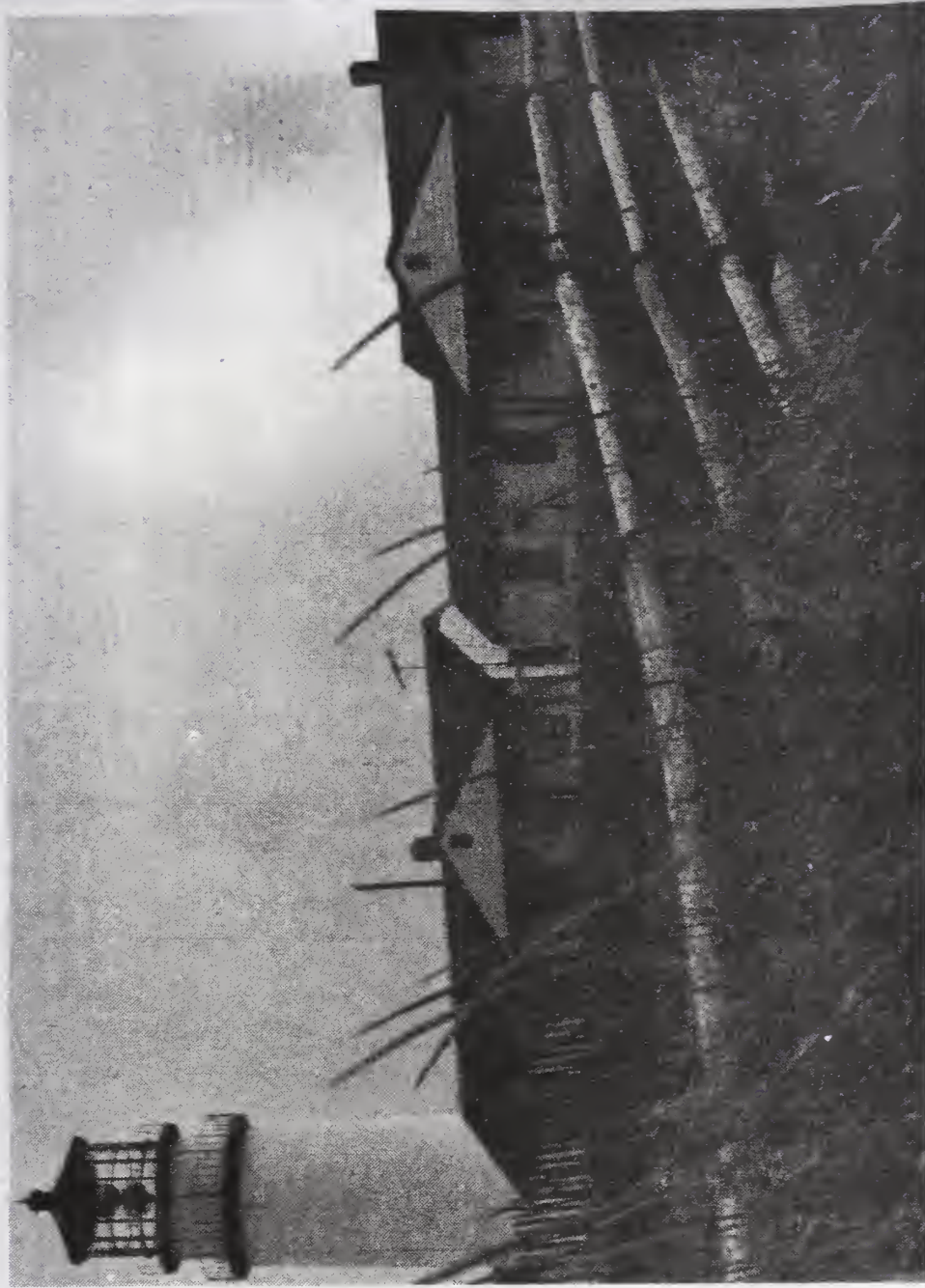
Oracle

SECOND SECTION

OCTOBER 21, 1971 - ISSUE 1137

The lighthouses on Cape Cod and the Islands, have been in the eye of many a photographer and artist. Free lance photographer, Eleanor Nichols, pictures them in late summer with the diffuse light of an overcast sky evoking a mood of nostalgia.

The shot of Nauset Light brings to mind Coleridge's lines in the Ancient Mariner, "Oh dream of Joy is this indeed, the lighthouse top I see, Is this the hill, is this the Kirk, Is this mine own countree?"



Highland Light
North Truro



SAVE **the** **CAPE COD** **LIGHT**



1991

Photo-George W. O'Brien

Lighthouse Committee
of the
TRURO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

P.O. Box 486
Truro, MA 02666
508-487-3397



From The Parapet

Photo-George W. O'Brien



From The Beach

Photo-Charles E. Steinman



HELP! S.O.S.! MAYDAY!

These are the calls of mariners in distress. For 200 years the anxieties of the callers have been lessened by the Cape Cod Light which has cheated the Atlantic from claiming hundreds of ships, possibly thousands of lives. It has been the first sign of America for immigrants, the harbinger of home for fishermen and, today, a beacon of safety for commercial and recreational marine traffic.

Soaring 183 feet above the beach, the Light has greeted thousands of our forebears as they neared their new land. It has guided ships in numbers untold; in 1853 the Keeper recorded 1,200 ships passing in one ten-day period.



On The Beach Looking South

Photo-Richard P. Keating

The Sea Is Winning

Slowly and methodically, the sea is taking its revenge. Once the Lighthouse property encompassed 10 acres, now it has 4; once it stood 510 feet from the edge of the cliff, now it is 125. When that distance is less than 100 feet, it will be almost impossible to move the Light to a safe site. The time is short; in 1990 alone 40 feet were lost just north of the light. (See photos.)

Lost Heritage

And when the Light is lost, we also will have lost. The sea will have taken its revenge. The light that guided our forebears (~~the second oldest on the East Coast~~) will be no more. The majestic Truro bluffs, rising 120 feet from the beach, will be without their marker. This flashing signal, visible 30 miles at sea, will go out. Technology, and reliance on radio signals, will take over. The sea lanes will be safe, but our heritage will be diminished.



1991

Photo-George W. O'Brien

Pilot-Edgar W. Francis III

Not Too Late

The Light **CAN** be saved! It is now time for the Light to send its own calls of HELP! S.O.S.! MAYDAY!

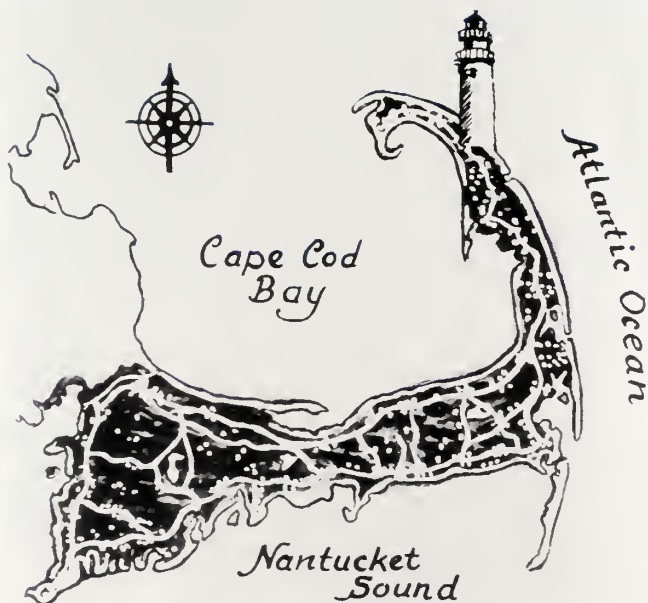
Fortunately, these calls are not too late. Cape Cod Light can be moved and remain a part of our national heritage. For about \$2,000,000 it can be moved to a site further inland, safe for another 200 years or more. On National Seashore land there would be ample visitor parking and areas to get close to the Light and know its history. But we must move quickly!

*National Park Service
and
U. S. Coast Guard*

A group of committed citizens has undertaken the tasks of negotiating with the National Park Service and the U. S. Coast Guard for a new site, locating experienced lighthouse movers, designing access roads, parking areas and service buildings. And we need your help!

Funding

We expect to petition Congress for the bulk of the funds, but there must be evidence to the Congress of other funding (private citizens, town, state, corporate or foundation grants, etc.) that this is a project for which people care.



Facts About Cape Cod Light (Also Known As Highland Light)

Location:

- Latitude: 42° 02.4' N.
Longitude: 70° 03.7' W.
- Off Highland Road, North Truro, MA. A large free parking area permits one of the most close-up views of any light.
- 400 yards back (at the turn from Highland Rd.) is the Truro Historical Museum with an extensive collection of lighthouse and area memorabilia.

Site:

- In 1606, Champlain named the area "Cap Mallebarre", or "Cape Evil Bars"
- In the 1700's, Truro was called "Dangerfield", in recognition of the off-shore hazards.
- In 1853, Keeper Hamilton reported that 1,200 ships passed the light in a 10 day period.
- In 1903, the US Army Corps of Engineers charted 1,003 known shipwrecks off Cape Cod.

Cape Cod Light:

- Built in 1797, rebuilt in 1853. Has never been moved. Replaced, same location, 1857.
- Cape Cod's oldest light: ~~second oldest on East Coast (after Boston Light)~~
- Bluff elevation: 120 feet above sea level
- Beacon elevation: 183 feet above sea level
- Original tower 45 feet tall: present tower, 66 feet
- Original site: 10 acres
- Present site (same location): 4 acres
- Estimated weight: 400-430 tons

The Signal:

- Original energy was whale oil, followed by lard and kerosene.
- 1901: New First Order Fresnel Revolving Lens, showing a half-second flash every 5 seconds.
- 1932: Fresnel Lens was electrified with a 1,000-watt lamp.
- In the 1950's: Fresnel Lens replaced by four-way electric beams at same time intervals.
- 1986: Light automated to a two-way beacon
- Also transmits a radio signal every six minutes with letters "HI" in Morse Code.

Cliff Erosion - Distance from base of tower to edge of cliff:

- 1796 - 510 feet
- 1877 - 335
- 1903 - 310
- 1952 - 240
- 1961 - 232
- 1985 - 160
- 1988 - 143
- 1990 - 128
- Thoreau mentions one spot in front of lighthouse where 40 feet were lost from October to June.
- Blizzard of '78: 18 feet lost
- Spring '87: 10 feet lost, just north of light
- Winter '90: 40 feet lost, just north of light

I hear your S.O.S. and I want to help! Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution. (Make checks payable to: **T.H.S. Lighthouse Fund**, and mail to Truro Historical Society, P.O. Box 486, Truro, MA 02666)

Please fill in your name and address unless correctly shown on reverse side:

Name _____

Address _____

Amount \$ _____

Comments: _____

Truro Historical Society
P. O. Box 486
Truro, MA 02666

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Permit #5
Truro, MA 02666



"Wandering" Pilgrim.

This building was originally a general store and post office in N. Truro. Moved to north side of light house road and made into five room cottage. Next move to south side of road and became hotdog stand. Joe & Bill (Tobi) bought it, moved it to north side of road and converted it into three apartments. The next move was to its present location on So. Highland Rd. near the end of Aldrich Rd.

MOVED 1973

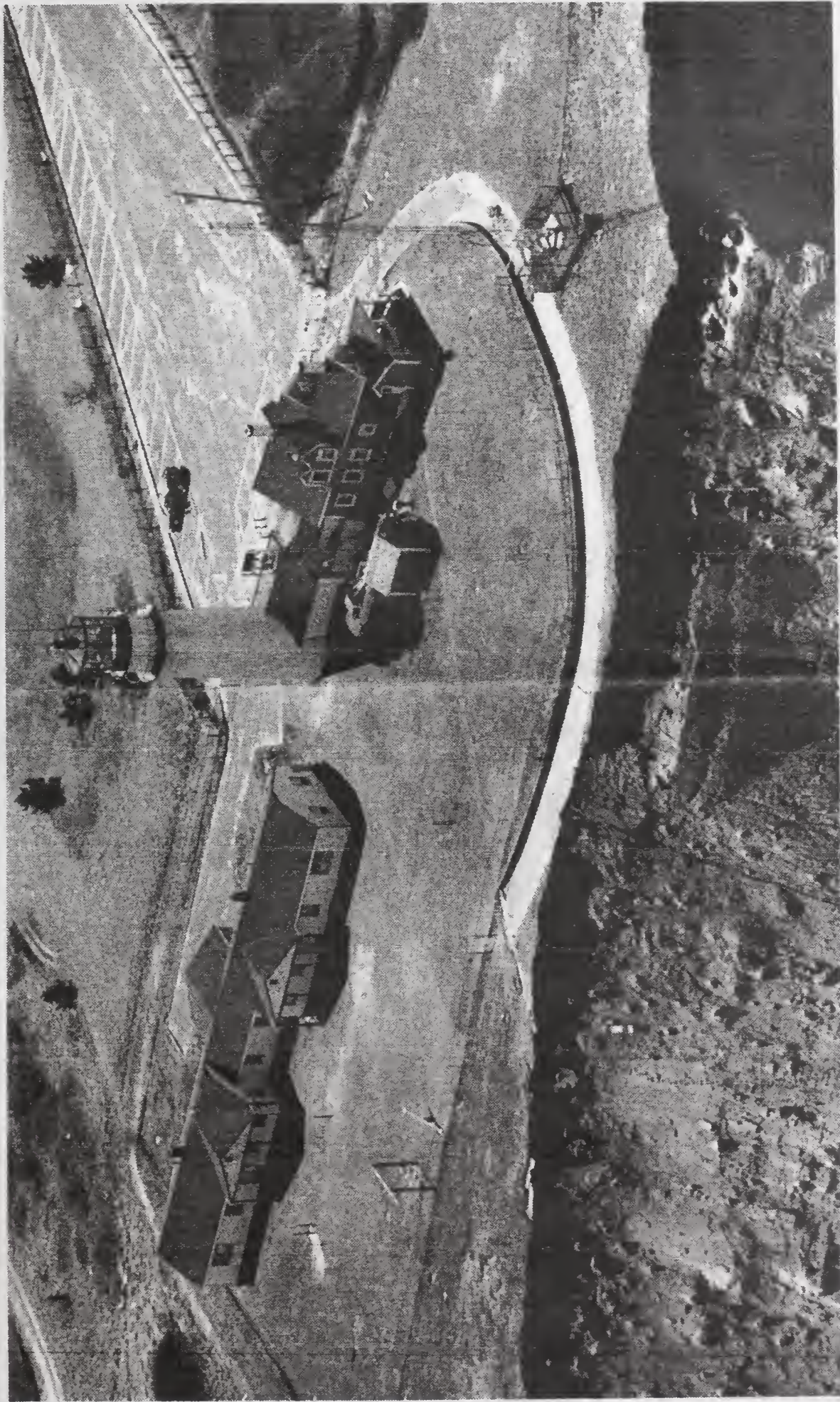


MAYFLOWER

The mayflower was built in 1938.
Presently, it is located on the corner of
Route 6 and Castle Road and serves as
offices and accommodations at Truro Motor
Lodge. Moved 1971



CLIFF HANGER



Erosion menaces Highland Light in North Truro.

CC Times 3/91

STAFF PHOTO BY STEVE HEASLIP

